The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,864. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
—— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
—— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
—— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RYAN—August 7th, at Chinchpoogly, Parell Road, the wife of J. Ryan, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

COCKERELL—August 1st, at Poona, Captain T. M. Cockerell, Paymaster H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

N. B.—The S. S. KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, Captain Cottier, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 16th instant.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Paterson, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Another steamer will be despatched on the above voyage on 1st September.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay [illegible]ngers from Suez. The dis[illegible] Trieste is 200 miles shorter [illegible] and Marseilles and is much [illegible]ing trip full of var[illegible] [illegible]nd of Candia to the p[illegible] only 4½ to 5 days [illegible] their best Steamers [illegible] with special refer[illegible] of Passengers, with [illegible]ch vessel. At Trie[illegible] [illegible]sive choice of pictu[illegible] from 3 days [illegible] varying from £7 [illegible] Calais and Ostend, [illegible] [illegible]rt systems have be[illegible] cause any apprehe[illegible] [illegible] Company's Steamers to [illegible]rded by that Company's [illegible]harge of 10s. per cwt., to [illegible] at Suez will attend. [illegible]repared to grant passage [illegible] between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of not less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Narakel near Cochin.

THE A 1, Clipper Barque CAROBEL, Captain Michine, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, Fowler, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Fowler will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain Macdonald, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Macdonald will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per ship *Coringa*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats for their respective Good as they come to hand, failing which, the same will landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Wilson will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Delivery Orders accompanied with the Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for signature.

DADY SORABJEE & Co., Oak Lane.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LONGLEY, have been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Bombay, 1st August 1864. W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HAMILTON MAXWELL and JOHN LONGLEY have been admitted Partners in our firm. FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st August 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.—A Resolution having been passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 29th June, and confirmed at a subsequent similar Meeting held on the 26th July, that the Company be wound up.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Article 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association, a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Joint Report of the Directors and Auditors, and to take into consideration the dissolution of the Company.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital Six Lacs of Rupees with power to increase.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AMD TRADIMG COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીઅર બેંકીગ એનડ તરેડીગ કમપની.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that this Company commence their Local and Underwriting business from this day. By order of the Directors,

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

27, Medow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay will be elected at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th day of August, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 5th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to England.

For (2) two European Convicts.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the First Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ ઇસટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, Cavel or Agiary Lane.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

POONA SEASON.—Mr. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Rs. 60 per Share of [illegible] Directors, [illegible] Secretary.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th instant, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartments consist of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,0-0, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. Beyts, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to Mr. Wellis, No. 1, Ordnance Lines, Poona.

P. S.—Mr. Faulconer has been instructed to sell the above Property on Saturday the 13th instant, instead of Monday the 15th, as formerly advertised.

6th August 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Final Call of Rs. 30 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863 on THURSDAY, the 9th June 1864 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present.—S. D. Birch, Esq., President, in the Chair; H. E. Jacomb, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; Hon'ble Walter R. Cassels; Hon'ble R. J. Jeejeebhoy; Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq.; Ardaseer Rustomjee, Esq.; Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; Jehanghier Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq.; Dadabhoy Bazonjee Katruc, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; George Inverarity, Esq.; R. McIlwraith, Esq.; Brigadier Genl. Tapp, C.B.; Tappidass Varuzdass, Esq.; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Thomas Jones, Esq.; H. A. Mangles, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.

The Secretary having read the requisition and notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened,

The following Resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble W. R. Cassels seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried "that the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors held on the 7th March last be rescinded, and that it is now resolved to issue one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved, making the paid-up Capital of the Bank Rs. 2,09,00,000."

The Resolution was seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, it has been determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new Shares in the following manner:—

1st. That one Share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every old Share which he may hold on the 1st of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new Shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd. That the amount of the new Shares shall be paid by instalments as under—

Rs. 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.
„ 300 „ „ 1st of November 1864.
„ 400 „ „ 1st of December 1864.

3rd. That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new Shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new Share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid, the Directors will issue to the Proprietors the new Share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of the new Shares shall be entitled to Dividend from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That all new Shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by George Inverarity, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this Meeting.

Proposed by R. McIlwraith, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and carried—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be advertized.

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!!- TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Government Firewood, Candies 16,570, more or less at the Khurdee Station, G. I. P. Railway, will be put up to Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on MONDAY the 15th August 1864.

STEWART St. J. GORDON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 30th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Capital, £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the following proposition :—

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 500 new shares of Rs. 5,000 each: one of such shares to be offered at par to the registered Proprietor of each original share on the date of said meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on TUESDAY the 9th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation :—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully [illegible]shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each [illegible] and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the [illegible]value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be [illegible]

[illegible]t Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the [illegible] Council of India shall not apply and that in [illegible] the following shall be substituted :—

[illegible] business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and [illegible]
Elphinstone Land and Press [illegible]ted.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LON[illegible] CHINA BANK (LIM[illegible])

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીંશુલા [illegible] (લીમીટેડ.)

घि इंडीयेन पेनीनसुला [illegible] ब्याक (लिमीटेड).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS [illegible] GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees [illegible]dred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Faulkland and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

2. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લાીમીટેડ.)

सींध परेस कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per share in the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before the 22nd August. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the shares will be liable to forfeiture. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 29th July 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

શીંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

सींध परेस कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at our office No. 1, Bruce Lane, on Thursday the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office.

3rd. To fix remuneration of Directors.

4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors, and fix their remuneration. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint botttles.

Agents :

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes,

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Provisional Share-Certificates, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application after the 9th *proximo*.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

List of Goods.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A lage assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c,—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Hankerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tobacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમબાઈ, બરમા તરેડીગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाबें, बरमा तरडीग कारपोरेषन (लीमीटेड.)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting, and an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 1, Nesbit Row, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

To declare a dividend up to 31st May last.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The following special resolutions will also be proposed :—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in Table B. in the Schedule to Act XIX. of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up; and in the like case Regulation 64 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and paying an extra or preferential dividend in respect of such 100 shares in the manner mentioned in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be repealed and the following Article substituted in place of Article II :— The rate of interest on unpaid calls shall be at such rate per annum as the Directors may from time to time determine, and not 5 per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the 1st witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, complying with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the said requisitions on title as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grasemann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz :—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employés of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE and SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE and SONS.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesau
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

At 1¼ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark &Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 4 months..........5 per cent.
6 do..........7 „
12 do..........8 „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..........10 to 4.
Saturdays..........10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS Relined and Cleaned.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts...Rs.	32 to 34
Pale	Qts... „	28
Do.	Qts... „	26
Golden	Qts... „	24
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts... „	30
Do.	Pts... „	16
2nd quality	Qts... „	26
Do.	Pts... „	14
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts... „	42
Do.	Pts... „	23
2nd quality	Qts... „	38
Do.	Pts... „	20
HOCK—1st quality.		
Sparkling	Qts... „	42
Do.	Pts... „	23
2nd quality	Qts... „	38
MOSELLE—1st quality.		
Sparkling	Qts... „	42
Do.	Pts... „	23
2nd quality	Qts... „	38
CLARETS	Qts... „	16 to 32
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale, Martell's	Qts... „	33
Do. do. Pinet Castillon	Qts... „	30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts... „	21
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts... „	21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts .. „	24
BEER—		
English bottled	Qts... „	5-8
English do.	Pts... „	3
PORTER	Qts... „	5-8
Ditto.	Pts... „	3
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.	„	40

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ..... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity.	„ 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES—Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	At various prices.
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 20.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux :—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„ 30
„ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
„ The first growths	„ 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow :—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 18	„
Very fine Do.	„ 23	„
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26	„
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	„ 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy	Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac	„ 26 „

Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following :—

Pale Ale (Indian)	Quarts	Rs. 5	per doz.
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington	„	„ 5	„
Stout, „ „	„	„ 5	„
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX	„	„ 5	„
Do. do.	Pints	„ 3½	„
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton	Quarts,	„ 4½	„
Ale, Allsopps	„	„ 5	„

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c :—

	per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts	„ 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Hocks	„ 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	„ 22
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 26
Do. Black Seal	„ 30
Brandy Martell's	„ 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	„ 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that Mr. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.

London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by Mr. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s (LATE CUTLER & Co.) LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address :—Tower Bonded Vaults, 44, Mark Lane, London.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 ....Blue „	30	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4. ....Green „	22	12
	Medoc ....Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado....Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso.... „	30	0
	Light Golden....Green „	28	0
	„ „ ....Blue „	28	0
	Pale....Brown „	26	0
	„ ....Yellow „	22	0
	„ ....White „	19	0
Ginger......Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	33	0
„ „	(Yellow „)	28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown.... in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White.... „ Bottles	42	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital : £2,000,000.

Trustees.	
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Directors. *Chairman.*	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.	
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckwoth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq.	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASTURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1720.

Head Office in London :

No. 7, *Boyal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamp Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under :—

Bombay	Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. Dent & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASS[illegible] COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSC[illegible]

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCH[illegible] AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as The Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers

Fort and Byculla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims on the Estate of the late Captain T. M. COCKERELL, Paymaster H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, are requested to forward the same within one month.

Capt. MACFARLANE, H. M. 3rd Dragoon Guards,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Ahmednuggur, 5th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 40, Medow Street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.
3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.
4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.
5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, 9th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

THE MAILS FOR SINGAPORE, &c.

The Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shangae, per steamer *Ta-Pang-Nyo*, will be closed on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Wednesday 10th	10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th	6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th	10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	9	Mars sets at 0h. 26m. P. M.	5 40	6 29	2 31	2 52	6th August 1864. [illegible]
Wed.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 22m. A. M.	5 40	6 29	3 14	3 39	
Thur.	11	Twilight ends at 7h. 47m.	5 41	6 28	4 8	4 42	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 0h. 3m. P. M.	5 41	6 28	5 22	6 1	
Sat.	13	Old Lammas Day.	5 42	6 27	6 42	7 23	
Sun.	14	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 27	8 0	8 31	
Mon.	15	Assumption of the V. Mary.	5 42	6 26	9 0	9 27	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 1ST AUG. TO THE 7TH AUG. INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 1	29·739	29·678	79·1	85·4	77·0	79·4	None.	0·18
" 2	29·740	29·682	79·8	84·9	77·0	79·5	"	None.
" 3	29·767	29·720	80·0	86·6	77·2	80·0	"	0·01
" 4	29·791	29·746	80·2	85·3	77·0	79·5	"	0·05
" 5	29·795	29·734	79·8	82·4	76·6	78·0	"	0·11
" 6	29·776	29·711	79·2	86·2	76·0	79·2	"	0·04
" 7	Sunday.							0·09

Aug. 1.—Overcast: light rain.
" 2.—Overcast: drops of rain at times.
" 3.—Overcast: slight rain at about 7h. 30m. A.M.
" 4.—Overcast: light rain.
" 5.—Overcast: passing rain with squally wind at 10 and 11 A.M.
" 6.—Overcast: shower of rain at 8h. 15m. P.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	Aug. 3
AGRA	July 30	LAHORE	July 30
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 2	LONDON	July 4
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	Aug. 1
BANGALORE	Aug. 2	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 1	MEERUT	July 29
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	July 30
CEYLON	July 28	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug. 2	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 13
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

RUSSIA has now finally achieved the conquest of her stubborn foes, the hill tribes of the Caucasus. The Circassians, as an independent people, exist no more; those amongst them who have not accepted the sovereignty of the Czar have sought in exile the freedom which is denied them in their native land. The Russian frontier is now therefore contiguous to that of Persia; there is no barrier between the most powerful and one of the weakest of Asiatic States; and Persia will now be more than ever before the vassal and slave of her northern neighbour. The Caucasus has been, up to this time, the Switzerland, as it were, of Asia—the bulwark of nations, which, unless this obstacle had been interposed to the aggressions of those who boast no other right of possession than that of the strong arm, would long ere this have been overrun and subdued by the irresistible legions of a military despot. But the Caucasus is now as much a part of Russia as the Helvetian Republic was of the first French Empire; and, instead of remaining a fortress provided by nature herself for the defence of the effeminate Persians against the hardy soldiers of the North, it has become a mere chain of strong places in which a large army may be at any time conveniently assembled for the invasion and subjugation of the plain country. A glance at the map will show that the secure possession of the Caucasus gives the Russians complete command of the road by Tabriz to Teheran and of all the coasts of the Caspian Sea with the exception of the southern shore. They have for some time past enjoyed the exclusive right of navigating the waters of the Caspian with vessels of war: and though they have not in name any port on the southern shore, a little island which they occupy as a coaling station in the bay of Asterabad serves all their purposes as well as the possession of Hongkong serves the purposes of the English in China. Their position now, therefore, is most formidable. The provinces of Ghilan and Mazanderan, on the southern shore of the Caspian, may be called the Concan of Persia; they are separated from the rest of the kingdom on the south by a range of ghauts some 8,000 feet in height, and they would therefore be entirely at the mercy of a warlike enemy who has the power (which the Russians now have) of invading the country at once by land and sea without running the slightest risk of being attacked in flank by so formidable a foe as the Caucasian mountaineers. It is certain, moreover, that Russia will not hesitate to annex these provinces, and even to push on her troops without delay through the passes to Teheran, whenever she finds that a European war, by compelling the English to relax their vigilance and possibly reduce the strength of their army in the East, allows her the opportunity of pushing her aggressions with impunity. We have no wish to raise vain alarms; but it is obvious that the prolonged struggle which Russia has waged in the Caucasus had not for its object the mere conquest of some barren mountains. It was only because through the Caucasus lay the road to Persia and India that the war was continued till the Circassians had to choose between slavery and exile. Russia has now overcome the chief obstacles to the march of an army from her frontier to the Himalayas. Persia without foreign aid could offer no effectual resistance to a Russian invasion, and would probably prefer to become the Czar's ally and send a contingent to accompany the northern army to Herat and Peshawur. The physical obstructions on this route cannot be in reality very overwhelming, or we should not so often hear of the advance of Persian armies as far as Herat; and, if any unfortunate conjuncture of circumstances should make Affghans as well as Persians friendly to Russia, the project of invading British India in the midst of a European war, when the chances of a general rising of the natives against the Government would be largely increased,—while it could not fail to provoke the ambition of a powerful Prince and to excite the enthusiasm of an army eager for fame and plunder,—would also seem even in the eyes of statesmen by no means so unreasonable and chimerical an enterprize as it is rashly deemed by men who consider the present frontier of British India to be unavailable.

Common prudence, then, would seem to require that one of the principal objects of English foreign policy in the East should be to maintain if possible the friendship, but at all events the neutrality, of the two States, Persia and Affghanistan, which now separate the Asiatic dominions of Russia from British India. The Affghans are well enough disposed towards us under their present ruler; but Persia, it is to be feared, will now begin to manifest more vigorously than she has ever ventured to do before her fear of English encroachments. For, whatever may be her true opinion of the value of Russian friendship, she will certainly be careful in future not to offend a neighbour who is able to wrest from her at any moment her finest provinces, and even to conquer the whole kingdom. Probably, Persia would no longer hesitate to submit herself to English influence, if she could be assured of England's desire and ability to defend her against the Northern Colossus. But the reality of Russian power is ever present before her eyes; and the completion of the telegraphic line from Teheran to St. Petersburg gives the Russian Government the power of immediately communicating and enforcing its views on questions of diplomacy, an advantage against which the most skilful representative of England may despair of contending. It may be taken as a proof of the intense anxiety of the Russians to extend their dominion in Asia that they have actually taken the lead of us in establishing direct telegraphic communication between Europe and Persia. England may hope indeed that the line by way of Bagdad to Teheran will soon be completed; but this line passes through several foreign countries and will be liable to constant interruptions, whereas the Russian line runs the whole way to the Persian frontier through the Czar's dominions. It is probable, however, that the telegraph from Bushire to Teheran, of which the portions from Bushire to Shiraz and from Teheran to Ispahan are already completed, will soon be in working order; and in that case, if the Persian Gulf cable (which from the letter of our Kurrachee correspondent appears to be belying its good reputation) can be repaired, there will be immediate communication between Teheran and the Capital of India, from which latter place the policy of our agents in Persia must always be indirectly regulated, let the Foreign Office do what they will. Be this as it may, it is not likely that the English people, having regard to the present cautious temper of their foreign policy, will consent to form any defensive alliance with Persia; and the utmost therefore that politicians who try to forecast the future can do will be to quietly strengthen the English position on the shores of the Persian Gulf, so that the Gulf may at any time be closed to Persian commerce and the chief ports of the seaboard occupied as a material guarantee for the neutrality of the Shah. For the attainment of this end it seems desirable that not only should Bushire, Bassadore, and the other places in our occupation, be still held by us, but that the new station at Cape Mussendom, which has been purchased from the Arabs, and which is situated at the extremity of a point of land that juts out from the coast of Arabia at the entrance of the Gulf, completely commanding the Strait of Ormuz, should be at least as strongly fortified as Perim. There are other points in the Gulf which might be judiciously occupied, and which it may be hoped the Indian Government (which is fortunate in having at Bushire a diplomatist so observant and skilful as Colonel Lewis Pelly) will be careful not to overlook. With the security which the undisputed maritime control of the Gulf would afford her, England might observe, not without anxiety but without fear, the progress Russia is making in Central Asia.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 4TH AUGUST.

I REGRET very much to say that the mishap to the submarine cable between Cape Monze and Guadur has been followed by the yet far greater disaster of the parting of the cable between Guadur and Mussendom! You may rely upon the correctness of this information. Furthermore, the land line is not in working order; so that matters look very gloomy indeed for the prospects of efficient communication with Europe by the Indo-European Telegraph. The *Amberwitch* came in on the 30th ultimo, but the weather is so rough that it is doubtful whether she will be able to proceed to execute repairs before September.

Two soldiers of H. M.'s 109th Regiment, a German named Ax and an Englishman named Wright, were drummed out of the corps yesterday, by sentence of court martial. They were drummed out of the corps, but drummed into the cells to undergo the punishment awarded to them for their bad conduct, before they are turned out at large to swell the ranks of European vagrants.

There is a terrible row among the Masonic fratenity on account of the late ball at the Artillery Mess House. The military are leaving Lodge "Hope" to a man almost, for reasons which I could not state here. The stand the civilian members have taken, however, is deserving of the greatest of praise. I say this with reference to their action anent the ball only, and not with reference to the cause which has led to the exodus of scarlet coats above hinted at.

The weather is boisterous but rainless, and deliciously cool.

The suit of Passmore *vs.* Giles, an off-shoot of the Kurrachee Bank embroglio, was withdrawn to-day, in consequence of the Court declining to grant an adjournment asked for on the ground that the plaintiff has been obliged to go to England.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[*Special for the "Bombay Gazette."*]

LONDON 25TH JULY, 5 P. M.

Latest New York dates 16th July.

The Confederates have retired from Maryland with immense plunder, after threatening Washington and Baltimore; destroying the railroad, and defeating the Federals with great loss.

Johnstone has crossed the Chattahoochee river.

Sherman has arrived before Fefemes (sic.) Atalanta.

Gold, 254.

Discount, 7 per cent.

Fair Dhollera, guaranteed on the spot, 23½d., firm but quiet.

7 lbs. 40 in. Shirtings, 18s. 3d. Easier.

The *Kearsage* has been defeated in an encounter with the *Florida* in one of the Channel islands. The former vessel is disabled no particulars.

It is believed this report has no foundation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF JULY 18.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain King, R.N.R., with the Overland Mails, arrived in harbour last night at 11 o'clock. She left Suez on the 27th ultimo at noon, and Aden at 4-15 P. M. on the 2nd instant. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Lieut. Shaw; Col. Williams; Dr. R. James; Ensign Henry; Mr. H. Collyer; Mr. Robinson; Mr. T. Bard; Mrs. Ann Craig; Messrs. J. Cartlidge, J. Noon, R. Simpson, L. Myers, W. Daly, James Wright, Richard Bartock, George Cardwell, F. Searle, Alex. Fraser, J. Younger, J. Musby, J. Jones, W. Pynn, W. Hodson, Thomas Payne and R. Hughes.

From Marseilles.—Mr. A. Gerard and Captain Maitland.

From Suez.—Mr. Haggi Ismail Habib and Shaik Ibrahim Hajee Jacob.

The *Benares*, with the homeward mail of the 9th of July, arrived at Suez at 6-30 P. M. on the 26th.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, July 11.)

ON the 4th of July Mr. Disraeli moved a vote of censure on Ministers. Mr. Gladstone replied. Mr. Newdegate moved an amendment declaring that the independence of Denmark should be guaranteed, and Mr. Kinglake moved another amendment approving of the policy of peace. The debate was concluded on the 8th, when Mr. Newdegate withdrew his amendment, and the vote of censure was thrown out by a majority of 18 for Government in a House of 608 members.

The Earl of Malmesbury moved in the Upper House on July 8 a vote of censure similar to that in the Commons. The Marquis of Clanricarde moved an amendment expressing regret that Denmark had been allowed to expect aid. The Earl of Malmesbury's resolution was carried by a majority of 9 against Government in a House of 345 members.

It is now understood that ministers will not at present dissolve Parliament.

Prince John of Glucksburg, brother of the King of Denmark, has proceeded on a visit to Berlin, to negotiate for a settlement. The Danish ministry subsequently resigned in a body, consequent, it is supposed, upon this act of the Danish sovereign.

General Grant has been defeated in his attack on the Weldon Railway, and has retired to his intrenched position. Hunter has retreated with considerable loss, pursued by the Confederates. Sherman has been defeated with a loss of 3,000 men. Lee is being heavily reinforced.

The Austrian and Prussian Governments have issued circular despatches, throwing the whole responsibility of the war on Denmark.

The Prussians have taken the administration of Jutland into their hands, and are raising forced contributions from the people.

It is alleged that Prussia and Austria no longer consider themselves bound by any proposals they agreed to make at the Conference. Prince Frederick Charles has been appointed commander-in-chief of the German army.

The Frankfort Diet have called upon the government of Oldenburg to substantiate without delay the Grand Duke's claims to the Duchies.

The King of Denmark is said to have solicited the intervention of the French.

An address to the King has been proposed in the Danish Rigsraad, thanking his majesty for his determination to cede territory rather than compromise national independence.

The Russian authorities in Poland are unremitting in their persecutions. Whole villages are being depopulated, and their inhabitants transported to Siberia.

The progress of Parliamentary government has been entirely suspended in Belgium, sufficient members not meeting to form a House.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

King Maximillan has been received with much enthusiasm in Mexico.

An influential meeting has been held in London to promote subscriptions for the Circassians.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the provisions and operations of the laws relating to capital punishment.

The old church of the Savoy in London has been destroyed by fire.

Several deputies and others have been arrested in Venice.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Percy Douglas has been appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The insurrection in Algeria has been suppressed.

Russia is reported to be making great naval preparations.

Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout Greece.

The disputes between France and Morocco have been satisfactorily settled.

The English troops have suffered a severe repulse in an attack on a native encampment in New Zealand.

The select committee on Turnpike Trusts have reported in favour of the total abolition of tolls.

A question has arisen between the captain of the American ship Kearsarge, who claims as prisoners of war the sailors of the Alabama whom he placed in hospital at Cherbourg, and the civil authorities, who maintain that on being landed in France the sailors became free.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Colonel S. W. Cox—Sir T. C. Miller—Rev. John Branthwaite—Mr. Thomas Colley Grattan.

The Danish government has made proposals to the German Powers for a suspension of hostilities with a view to negotiations for peace. A short truce was agreed upon on the 15th July.

A large Confederate force has invaded Maryland and occupied Harper's Ferry. The term of service of many of General Grant's regiments has expired, and the men decline to return to the ranks. Secretary Chase has resigned.

Gold in New York had risen to 282, but declined to 230 on the repeal of the Gold Bill.

The new Danish Ministry have addressed the Rigsraad in a conciliatory spirit, declaring their determination to uphold the honour of the country.

It has been proposed in the German Federal Diet to call upon the Duke of Augustenburg to substantiate his claims to the Duchies.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner takes place on July 23.

The Emperor of the French has given his opinion as arbitrator in the Suez Canal question.

The King of the Belgians is about to visit the French emperor at Vichy.

Prince Couza has issued a proclamation announcing the results of his journey to Constantinople.

It is reported that the San Domingo insurgents are prepared to surrender conditionally.

A serious engagement is reported to have taken place on the Roman frontier between French troops and brigands.

A projected insurrectionary movement in Madrid has been fustrated by the government.

It is reported that the Porte has disbanded 40,000 militia.

The claims of Sir F. B. Head to a pension for his services as Governor of Canada have been brought before both Houses of Parliament, bill in respect to pensions to colonial governors is under the consideration of Government.

The annual gathering at Wimbledon of the National Rifle Association has been more successful this year than on any former occasion.

At the request of the Queen, the birthday of the Prince Consort is in future to be kept as a holiday in the Horticultural Gardens, which are to be thrown open free to the public on that day.

The Parliamentary dilemma in Belgium has been solved by a royal decree closing the session.

An influential deputation has waited upon the Postmaster-General to point out the injustice of doubling the postage to Australia without consulting the colonists.

The King of Hanover is reported to be indisposed.

Baron von Beust has stated in the Saxon Upper Chamber that the German national cause has been greatly advanced by the London Conference.

A railway catastrophe has occurred in France by which 30 lives were lost.

It has been proposed in the Italian Parliament to suppress the exemption of clerical students from military service.

Reports of Garibaldi's health are unfavourable.

Sir M. H. Beach has been elected member of Parliament for East Gloucestershire.

Mr. James Whittal has been appointed a member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council.

The condemnation of "Essays and Reviews" by Convocation has been the subject of a debate in the Lords.

No clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the North London Railway murder.

A coalition ministry has been formed in Canada pledged to secure the Federation of the North American colonies.

The Earl of Derby is recovering from his severe attack of gout.

The annual soiree in commemoration of the victories of Derry, Aughrin, and Boyne has been held in Dublin.

The authorities have decided to furnish the whole of the infantry with breech-loading rifles.

Colonel Grey has been selected to succeed Major-General Brown in the command of the troops in China.

The mortality of the metropolis has increased.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: James Bird, Esq., M.D., Physician General, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: Admiral Hayes O'Grady—Commander Blight, R. N.—General A Bacon.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.—The War Department had decided that, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, all the troops sent out from this country to India will be conveyed by the overland route, and, except in the case of small detachments, none whatever will be conveyed by the long sea voyage, via Cape of Good Hope. The Admiralty are about to build several fast sailing and commodious steam transports of large tonnage for the transit of troops. One line of these steamers will ply between Portsmouth and other home stations to Alexandria, and similar vessels will convey the men and stores from Suez to ports of the presidencies.

ON Friday night, July 15, Captain Jervis put certain questions to Sir Charles Wood, touching promotion in the Indian army. We are sorry to say that the answers were by no means so satisfactory as could have been desired. The first question was clear enough, while the necessity for putting it was palpable. Sir Charles Wood could not see it. We will endeavour to enlighten him. Let us first state the exact terms of the question:—

Whereas, when substantive and corresponding brevet rank come together in a regiment the former invariably takes precedence, what steps will be taken to insure a senior officer holding only brevet rank against being superseded in a regiment by a junior holding corresponding substantive rank?

We will illustrate this question by an example. A and B are attached to the same regiment, A being a *brevet*-major with commission dated January 1, 1862, and B a substantive major with commission dated May 1, 1864. Under existing regulations, B will command the regiment over the head of A, notwithstanding A is upwards of two years senior to B as a brevet-major, and may have been senior to and commanded B in the same regiment for years. Unless, therefore, some steps are taken to prevent it, the local officer receiving brevet rank under the despatch in question is as liable as ever to be superseded in the command of his regiment by a Staff Corps junior.

Again, we would ask the Secretary of State for India what he means by "full pay" as applied to officers of the Indian army who never could be put on half-pay. If he intends to deduct the periods passed on sick leave or furlough in this country from the 31 years' service requisite to qualify for the rank of brevet colonel, we say unequivocally it is a most unauthorised procedure, as the officers whose prospects must be injured by the regulation could never for an instant have anticipated that such leave was eventually to mar their promotion.

From the reply given to the third question, it is quite evident that the great prize of the service, colonels' allowances, is as far as ever from the grasp of the local officers of 20 or 25 years' service and under.

We are glad to see by a leading article in the 'Times' of the morning after these questions were put, that the first claims of the officers are not altogether lost sight of by that journal. It is evident, however that the cause requires further agitation to insure the full quantum of redress, so clearly due; and it remains for officers in India to supply the matter. We have reason to know that those who have been working the cause in this country cannot continue to do so much longer; the service must therefore nominate others, or by liberal offers try and induce some of those who have driven the coach so far to continue their exertions throught another session, when, we think, the result will be more satisfactory than any yet obtained. The case having been now once heard, the further proceedings requisite are comparatively easy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The evening 'Moniteur' of Saturday, July 16, announces that an armistice had been concluded between Denmark and the German Powers, and that it is to last for one month, A telegram from Vienna limits the suspension of hostilities till the 31st of July. But whatever the term may be, it is not likely that fighting will be resumed. The speedy conclusion of the armistice is said to be due to the amicable intervention of France. The 'Moniteur' says there is no ground for supposing that France will object to the settlement the German Powers have to propose.

A Vienna despatch says that the proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until the 31st July, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of peace.

The Paris 'Constitutionel' of yesterday publishes an article demonstrating that the project for the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and says:—"It would give rise to threatening contingencies, and would produce such complications and such opposition that it is impossible to consider the scheme as having been seriously entertained."

On the afternoon of the 14th July an engagement took place at Fohr between the allies and the Danish gunboats.

SWEDEN.

The 'Dagligt Allehanda' of Stockholm says:—"Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity but not with alarm"

The construction of the first monitor for the Swedish navy has been commenced at the ironworks at Stockholm. The materials for two others are ready.

FRANCE.

The French ambassador at Vienna, according to the 'Patrie,' has intructions to oppose by all the means in his power the alleged proposal to incorporate the whole of Denmark in the German Confederation. The 'Patrie' adds, significantly, that the French government does not doubt that its objections to this measure are fully shared by Austria. The 'Opinion Nationale,' commenting on the negotiations to about be opened at Vienna, does not doubt that they would be concluded with marvellous facility, seeing the readiness of all parties to be agreeable to Prussia, were it not for the opinions of certain foreign Powers "Which will raise its voice? England? We dare not hope it, for Earl Russell is said to have only just given Germany a new proof of his accommodating disposition by politely apologising for the somewhat hasty words which escaped from him in Parliament the other day."

It is generally believed that the emperor is preparing to make his conciliatory influence felt in the negotiations though his attempt to have them carried on in Paris has failed.

"A letter from Brussels," says the 'Debats,' "mentions that the King of the Belgians will leave that capital to-morrow, July 19, for Vichy, to have an interview with the Emperor of the French."

The Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, gave birth to a son on the night of July 16.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The 'France' of July 16 publishes the following letter, dated Vienna, July 14, in which the alleged results of the interviews of the three sovereigns are given:—

The persistence of the Northern course in denying the authenticity of the despatches published by the 'Morning Post' has not withdrawn attention from the embarrassment their publication has caused them. However strongly they deny them, it is evident that their denial concerns only the form and not the facts themselves. Taking a lesson from the past, the three cabinets resolved to continue their communications *vivâ voce*, without the treacherous aid of their chancelleries. It is said these communications, originating with Russia, turn on two points: reciprocal engagements of mutual aid to put down any future movement in whatever part of Poland, and the extension of this agreement to all questions by which the Conservative principle may be threatened within the limits of the political influence of the three courts. To secure the adhesion of Prussia to this plan of mutual assurance, the Emperor Alexander sacrificed his rights in the Duchies to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, thus interesting his ambition in the success of his own projects. Thus if Duke Peter once got possession of the Duchies, Oldenburg might be ceded to Hanover, which would give Prussia a slice of the Brunswick possessions, which will fall eventually to George V. The accession of Prussia to the league seemed thus easily secured; but it was not so easy with regard to Austria. This Power demanded guarantees of the most compromising sort in favour of its domination in Venetia and Hungary. It wished to put forward other pretensions relative to the events which the death of the Pope may produce in Italy; and finally, it demanded the consent of Prussia to the plan of federal reform proposed last year by the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is said that the negotiations continue on these bases, and it cannot be doubted that a reconciliation has been effected between the ministers of foreign affairs at Vienna and Berlin.

AMERICA.

We have advices from Boston to the 6th July. They contain some details of the Confederate raid in Maryland. In reference to this, the Philadelphia 'Age' of the 4th has the following:—

General Ewell, with a large force of Confederates, is approaching Western Maryland. He has captured Martinsburg, and General Sigel, too weak to oppose him, has retreated towards Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg is 20 miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and eight miles west of the Potomac at Shepherdstown. The Confederates move in three columns, one towards Shepherdstown; one on a parallel road crossing the Potomac above it; and one on a parallel road crossing below. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been captured, and the moving of trains prevented. Ewell entered Martinsburg yesterday morning. There was some fighting done, but Sigel's forces withdrew so rapidly that there were very few casualties. At last accounts the centre column was about four miles from the Potomac, at Shepherdstown; the northern column was at North Mountain, three miles west of Falling Waters, on the Potomac; and the southern column was at Leetown, six miles south-west of Shepherdstown. This southern column was the only one at all opposed. A small force was in front of it. The absence of Hunter permits Ewell to do as he pleases. He can easily cross the Potomac, as there are not five thousand Federal troops within 40 miles of Harper's Ferry.

THE DEBATES ON THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Earl of Malmesbury on Friday evening, the 7th inst., brought forward a motion of censure on the Government, which was identical in its terms with that moved by Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, and having expressed his regret at the enforced absence of the Earl of Derby, proceeded to review the diplomatic correspondence relating to the Dano-German question. He urged that after the violation of the Treaty of 1852 by Austria and Prussia, it would be impossible for any other country to enter into any engagements with them, and he was afraid that their proceedings rendered it impossible to maintain the peace of Europe, and to preserve the smaller states from becoming a prey to their more powerful neighbours. He repudiated the idea that the Opposition ought to indicate a policy while they were condemning that of the Government. The Government might either have supported Denmark with an English army on the Eider, in which case no invasion would have taken place, or have warned Denmark that she could expect no material aid from this country, but they had not until a very late period made up their minds to take either course. The consequence was the utter break-down of diplomacy, and the desertion of Denmark in her utmost need. The rest of the noble earl's speech was devoted to a minute review of the diplomatic papers, from which he drew the deduction that while France and Russia were in a position of dignity, this country was in one of humiliation.

The Duke of Argyll, in a lengthened speech, stated the case of the Government. He said it was evident from Lord Malmesbury's speech that the resolution involved no principle, nor did it explain any policy. The discussion raised on it was a mere contest of faction. The Opposition avowed it would not have gone to war with Germany on behalf of Denmark; why, then, was not the Government justified in equally refraining from hostilities? He attributed the course taken by Denmark, in resisting the demands of Germany, in a great degree to a conviction on the part of the Danish Government that the sympathies of the country and of that House were on its side. He believed Denmark had also speculated on a change in the Government of this country, by which it would be assisted. Instead of this, Denmark sees the Government attacked on the very ground that they had endeavoured to form an European alliance to defend it.

Lord Brougham said he had attentively studied the correspondence and had come to the conclusion that the Government had not menaced Germany. He felt that they could not have stood silently by and seen the Danes overwhelmed without remonstrance and protest; at the same time, it would be unreasonable to expect that England should, single-handed, take up arms against a third of continental Europe.

Lord Clarendon had not shared the responsibilities of the Government during the most active part of the negotiations, but in the outset of the affair the Government had exhibited foresight and a clear appreciation of its gravity. They had shown an honest and sincere desire to bring about an amicable settlement, in which they would have succeeded if they had been met in an equal spirit, not only by the parties directly interested, but also by the other Powers who were equally parties to the Treaty of 1852.

Lord Chelmsford pronounced a strong condemnation of the policy of the Government.

Lord Wodehouse would not admit that any promise of material aid had been given by England to Denmark. All Government had done was to offer the Danes some sound and honest advice, for which the other Powers were equally responsible with England.

Lord Carnarvon supported the resolution, censuring the Government for its want of decision.

Earl Russell said he had some difficulty in discovering what the views of the great body of the Opposition really were, for no two speakers among them had agreed in their opinions. He was astonished at the Earl of Malmesbury supposing that if the Government had interfered, acting when the Germans were on the point of entering Holstein, war would have been averted. So far from that, he believed it would have inevitably led to a European conflagration; but then the noble earl had not to bear the responsibility of the Government. As to the charge that he (Earl Russell) had used menaces towards Germany, it was utterly unfounded, and he insisted that Lord Malmesbury had, when in office, used equally energetic language. He denied that the Danes had been promised material aid, and it was note-worthy that the Danish Government had not itself made the charge; but on the contrary, had complained that the English Government would never give them a pledge of assistance in return for all the concessions they had made. The noble earl also spoke in defence of his policy on the question of Poland, and expressed his regret at the violence and want of faith which had marked the conduct of Austria and Prussia. He argued that the doctrine of nationalities was a dangerous one, but it had taken too deep a root in Europe to be ignored; and the violent enthusiasm of the Germans was too powerful an element to be passed over lightly; and it was impossible to attempt to restore the Duchies on their ancient footing unless they were prepared, not only to drive out the Germans by force, but also to hold the Duchies and Germany herself in military subjection. He contended that the Government could [redacted] Denmark and Germany, and the protocols of the Conference recently held in London, to be laid before Parliament; to assure her Majesty that we have heard with deep concern that the sittings of that Conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened; to express to her Majesty our great regret that, while the course pursued by her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities for peace." He said—The longest and most disastrous wars of modern Europe had been wars of succession, and illustrated the general proposition by reference to the Thirty Years' War and other examples of the sort. Passing then to the Danish question, he remarked that no obligations had been incurred by this country that had not been equally incurred by Russia and France. This being the case, how was it, he asked, that the position of France relative to Denmark was one so free from embarrassment and so dignified, that it had recently received a tribute to its demeanour and unimpeachable conduct from her Majesty's Secretary of State, whilst the position of England was one of infinite embarrassment, and, he feared, of terrible mortification. Having rapidly sketched in outline the course of events connected with the question of the Duchies, the right hon. gentleman arrived at the end of the session of 1863, when the question was debated in the House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston declared that if any violent attempt were made to overthrow the rights of Denmark, and interfere with its independence, those who made the attempt would find in the result that it would not be Denmark alone with which they have to contend. That was a clear, manly, and statesmanlike declaration of policy; and the despatches which were soon after sent to our ministers at Vienna and Berlin showed that it was wise and judicious; for at that time France was perfectly ready to co-operate with the Government in any course they might think proper to pursue in reference to the transactions between Denmark and Germany. That she afterwards experienced a change of sentiment was owing to the refusal of the Foreign Secretary to unite with France on the Polish question, and his subsequent curt and offensive reply to the proposal of the Emperor to hold a European Congress in the interests of the general peace. Then came the death of the late King of Denmark, which changed the whole aspect of the question. Previously the question was a federal one between Germany and Denmark; but by the death of the king it became an international question; and it was with a complete knowledge of the increased risk and dimensions of what was at stake that the Secretary of State had returned a refusal to the Emperor of the French. There were two courses open to the Government after the king's death, and both were intelligible and honourable. They might have acted as France resolved under the circumstances to act. If, with France, they had said that if Denmark was "involved" in a war with Germany they would not come to her assistance, that would have been intelligible and honourable; for we were not bound by the treaty of 1852 to go to her assistance. On the other hand, they might have given their support to Denmark; that, too, would have been intelligible and honourable. Instead of that, however, they pursued a course of conduct which consisted of menaces that had never been accomplished and of promises that had never been fulfilled; yet, notwithstanding threats and menaces, federal execution took place by the German forces. Surely that was not much evidence of the great influence which was exercised by this country in the councils of Europe. But what was the course of ministers at this critical conjuncture? They went again and supplicated France to assist them, and a curt and unsatisfactory answer was the only result. Nevertheless, within 24 hours, the Foreign Secretary wrote the fiercest despatch to Germany that he had yet penned. The invasion of Schleswig then took place, so lowered was the just influence of England in the German courts. Again ministers hurried to Paris and proposed a joint declaration of concert and co-operation on the part of the non-German Powers. Whereupon M. Drouyn de Lhuys wished to know what concert and co-operation meant, and the Secretary of State replied that it meant the necessary material assistance to Denmark; to which M. Drouyn de Lhuys responded with various reasons for the inaction of France, and said that the emperor reserved to his government entire liberty for the present. After receiving such a reply as that, although it might be hard to convince the Foreign Secretary, he might have begun to suspect that the just influence of England was lowered in another quarter as well as in the German courts. Passing to the meeting of the London Conference, the right hon. gentleman observed—The Conference lasted six weeks, or rather it wasted six weeks It lasted as long as a carnival, and like a carnival, it was an affair of masks and mystification. (Laughter and cheers.) The summary of the Conference is this: Her Majesty's Government made two considerable propositions to the Conference. They proposed, first, the dismemberment of Denmark. (Opposition cheers.) So much for its integrity. (Continued cheering.) They proposed, secondly, that the remainder of Denmark should be placed under the joint guarantee of the great Powers. They would have created another Turkey in Europe, in the same geographical position, the scene of the same rival intrigues, and the fertile source of constant misapprehension and frequent wars. So much for the independence of Demark. And having made two propositions, one which destroyed the integrity of Denmark, and the other the independence of Denmark, their avowed policy having been to maintain the integrity and independence of Denmark, the Conference even with these sacrifices was a barren failure. Now, I ask the House, after having, I hope with some clearness, and in a manner tolerably comprehensive—(Opposition cheers)—placed the question before it—I ask the House what is its opinion of the management of these affairs? I showed you at the beginning that this interference of England originated in a treaty in which she entered into no obligations different from those of France. I have shown you, on the evidence of the Secretary of State himself, that the position of France in regard to Denmark is one quite magnanimous, free from difficulty and all perplexity. I have shown you, on the other hand, what I think every man feels, that the position of England under this treaty is most embarrassing, intolerably difficult, and full of humiliation. I said, then, that it was my opinion that the difference between the position of England and France arose from the management of affairs. It seemed to be a natural inference and a logical deduction. I have given you a narrative of how your affairs are managed; and now what is your opinion? Did you see in the management of those affairs that capacity—that kind of capacity particularly that is adequate to the occasion? Did you find that sagacity, that prudence, that dexterity, that quickness of perception, and those conciliatory moods which we always deem necessary for the transaction of foreign affairs? Was there that knowledge of human nature, and especially of that peculiar portion of that kind of science most necessary in these affairs—a knowledge of the character of foreign countries, and of the chief actors in the scene, which would be most desirable and necessary? Sir, for my part I find all these qualities wanting, and in consequence of the want of those qualities I see that three results have accrued—first, that the avowed policy of her Majesty's Government has failed; secondly, that our just influence in the councils of Europe has been lowered—(cheers)—and thirdly, that in consequence of our just influence in the councils of Europe being lowered, the securities for peace are diminished. Those are the consequences which have resulted from the want of the qualities to which I have alluded, and from the management of those affairs by the Government. Sir, I need not trouble the House with any additional argument to prove that the Government have failed to uphold the independence and integrity of Denmark. (Hear, hear.) That result may, therefore, be thrown aside. I pass on, therefore, to the second. By the just influence of England in the councils of Europe, I mean influence contradistinguished from that which is obtained by intrigue and secret understanding—I mean that influence that results from the conviction of foreign Powers that our resources are great and that our policy is moderate but steadfast. (Cheers.) Since the settlement that followed the great revolutionary war, England, who obtained at that time, as she deserved to do, for she bore the brunt of the struggle—who obtained at that time all the fair objects of her ambition—has pursued upon the whole a conservative foreign policy. I do not mean by a conservative foreign policy, a foreign [redacted] menaced Austria, and Austria has allowed our threats to pass her like the wind—(cries of "Hear, hear" from the Opposition bench)—we have threatened Prussia, and Prussia has defied us; our abjurations have rattled on the heads of the German Diet, and the German Diet has treated them with contempt. (Loud Opposition cheers.) Sir, within the last few months there is scarcely a form of diplomatic interference that has not been suggested and adopted by the English Government, except a Congress. (Laughter.) A Conference of Vienna, a Conference of Paris, a Conference of London, all in their turn have been suggested—joint mediation, sole mediation, original notes, relative notes, identic notes, sole notes, or notes joint and separate. (Laughter and cheers.) Couriers have been scouring Europe in exuberant rapidity; and, sir, last of all, a most important Conference was held in the Cabinet of the Queen, over which the chief minister of our foreign relations presided; it was attended with all the pomp and solemnity requisite for so great an enterprise, but we find that its sittings have been perfectly barren, and the chief ministers of the Crown close the proceeding by quitting the battle scene of their exertions, and appearing in the two Houses of Parliament to tell the country that they have no ally, and that because they have no ally England cannot act alone. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do not undertake to do justice to the exulting boast of the Secretary of State in the bitterest moment of his discomfiture when he seemed to take consolation for the moment in the sympathy and politeness of the neutral Powers. (Laughter.) I do not grudge Earl Russell the sighs of Russia or the smiles of France, but I regret that, with characteristic indiscretion in his present forlorn state, he should have quitted the Congress only to take his seat in the House of Lords to denounce the perfidy of Prussia and mourn over the fickleness of Austria. (Loud cheers.) Sir, there needed but one touch to complete the picture, and it was supplied by the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government. I listened with astonishment to the noble lord as he denounced the vices of his victim—(loud cheers)—and inveighed at the last moment over the obstinacy of unhappy Denmark—Denmark that would not submit to an arbitration—an arbitration which the German Powers would have accepted. And what security had Denmark when in the Conference she could not be assured that the neutral Powers would have recourse to force in order to secure her the line of the Schlei—what security had she that any other line would be secured to her—an unknown line by an unknown arbitrator? (Cheers.) Well, sir, it does appear to me impossible to deny under these circumstances, that the influence—the just influence of England in the councils of Europe is lowered; and now I ask, what are the consequences of this just influence of England in the councils of Europe being lowered? I say the consequences are—to use a frequent phrase in the despatches—" most serious," because in exact proportion as the just influence of England in the councils of Europe is lowered, I say the securities for peace are diminished. (Cheers.) I lay this down as a great principle which cannot be controverted in the management of our foreign affairs. If England has resolved upon a particular policy, war is not probable; but if there be, under the circumstances, a cordial alliance between England and France, war is most difficult; and if there be a thorough understanding between England, France, and Russia, then, under the circumstances, I say war is impossible. (Cheers.) Sir, these were the happy conditions under which her Majesty's ministers entered upon this matter, and which they enjoyed when they began to manage this question of Denmark. Two years ago, and much less, there was a cordial understanding between England, France, and Russia upon that question, or upon any question that might arise. (Hear, hear.) They might look forward to the future with every confidence in the enjoyment of peace; they might look forward to a period when they would have accomplished all they could have desired. But what happened? What have they done? They have alienated Russia, they have estranged France, and then they call Parliament together to declare war against Germany. Why, sir, such a thing never happened before in the history of this country, nay more, I say, never can happen again. I look upon it as one of those portentous occurrences that sometimes take place to humiliate the pride of nations, to lower their confidence. (Cheers.) Why, sir, as difficulties increased, as obstacles appeared—as they were multiplied as a consequence of their perpetual errors and constant mistakes—yet more piteously have they exhibited themselves. You always find that her Majesty's ministers are near war. As in private life you always find that it is the weak who are violent, so it is with her Majesty's Government. So long as this cordial feeling with the great Powers existed, they spoke with moderation, they counselled with dignity; but, like all incompetent men, the moment they are in extreme difficulties, they conduct themselves in a way that is ludicrous and false, and the affairs of the country cannot be arranged by the resources they possess. See the despatches that have been written. That was a bold despatch that was sent to St. Petersburg in January about going to war with Germany. Then we sent twice to France entreating the emperor to assist us in consequence of our own mistakes. (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, it is only by giving them credit, which I do throughout, for the complete sincerity of their expressions and conduct, that their behaviour is at all explicable. Assume that their policy was a war policy, and then everything is intelligible; but when difficulties arise, then they instantly have recourse to violence. Every word they utter, every despatch they write, seems always to look to a scene of collision. But what is the state of Europe at this moment produced by this management of our affairs? I know not what other hon. gentlemen may think, but to me it seems most serious. I find the great German Powers openly avowing that it is not in their capacity to fulfil their engagements. I find Europe impotent to vindicate the public law, because a great alliance has been broken up, and I find a great, proud, and generous nation like England, with the reserve of magnanimity, shrinking from the responsibility of commencing war, and sensitively smarting under the impression that her honour is stained—and stained by pledges which ought not to have been given, and expectations which I maintain ought never to have been held out by wise and competent statesmen. (Cheers.) It appears to me, therefore, obvious that her Majesty's Government have failed in their avowed object of maintaining the integrity and independence of Denmark—(cheers)—it appears to me undeniable that the just influence of England in the councils of Europe has been lowered, and it appears to me to be painfully clear that the consequence of this lowering of our influence is to diminish the securities for peace. (Cheers.) And what defence have we? The noble lord asks me, if ever a criticism is made upon his ambiguous conduct, "What is your policy?" (Loud Ministerial cheers and counter cheers.) My answer is, my policy is the honour of England—(Opposition cheers, and cries of "Oh," from the Ministerial benches)—the peace of Europe, and I say the noble lord has betrayed both. (Loud Opposition cheers.) I can understand a minister coming to Parliament when there is a question of domestic interest of the highest character—the emancipation of the Catholics, the principle upon which our commercial code is to be established or our representative system founded; I can understand a minister—though I think it a weak step—saying that upon these questions he would leave it to Parliament to decide what should be their policy. Parliament is in possession of all the information on all those subjects that is necessary or that can be obtained. Parliament is as competent to come to a judgment upon such questions as the ministers themselves, but it is quite a new doctrine to appeal to Parliament to initiate a foreign policy. (Cheers.) That is a prerogative of the Crown exercised under the advice of responsible ministers. It is devised, invented, carried on in secresy, and justly and wisely so. What do we know what is going on in Downing-street at this moment? I know not what despatches, what proposals are there. For aught I know the noble lord may have made another proposition this morning which might light up a general European war. It is for Parliament to inquire, to criticise, to support or condemn in foreign affairs, but it is not for them to initiate a foreign policy in absolute ignorance of the real state of affairs. As well might you ask them to set a house on fire. Nay, I go further. He is not a wise, I am sure he is not a patriotic man, who in a crisis like the present would accept office under conditions. What conditions can be more terrible than a vote of the House of Commons carried upon a particular point, which we afterwards find, when we are in possession of the real feelings of the country, it would be unwise, perhaps impossible, to give [redacted] least, carry them on in such a manner as that it will be our duty to come to Parliament and announce that we have no ally, and then to declare that England can never act alone. Sir, these are words that ought never to have escaped the lips of any British minister. They are sentiments which ought never to have entered his heart. I repudiate and reject them. I remember that there was a time when England had not a tithe of our resources, when inspired by a patriotic cause she triumphantly encountered a world in arms. (Cheers.) And, sir, I believe now if the occasion were fitting, if our independence and our honour were attacked and assailed, if our empire were endangered. I believe that England would arise in the magnificence of her might, and struggle triumphantly for those objects for which men live and nations flourish. (Cheers.) But, sir, I for one will never consent to go to war to extricate ministers from the consequences of their own indiscretion; and it is in this spirit that I have drawn up this address to the Crown. I have drawn it up in the spirit in which the royal speech was delivered at the commencement of the session. I am ready to vindicate the honour of this country when it is necessary, but I have drawn it up in the interests of peace. Sir, I beg leave to move the address which stands in my name. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued cheering.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he accepted the responsibility cast upon the Government, and was ready on their part to meet the accusations of Mr. Disraeli. He observed that the declaration of Lord Palmerston in July last, upon which so much stress was laid, was justifiable, for at that period France and Russia were prepared to act in the spirit of that declaration. Mr. Disraeli had stated that in December there had been a change in the policy of France; but the very despatch he had quoted disproved this statement. As to the censure he had cast upon the manner in which Earl Russel had declined the proposal for a Congress, Earl Russell, he said, was a man of truth and honour, and was in the habit of speaking his mind with very little circumlocution; and Mr. Gladstone referred to some expressions of Mr. Disraeli upon the subject of the Congress much less courteous than those he had complained of. He noticed other instances in which Mr. Disraeli had, he said, not quoted the documents fairly and fully, and he accused him of having misled the House by his partial quotations, and by allegations void of foundation. He showed that these misquotations and the false inferences drawn from them affected some of the most material charges against the Government. He proceeded to examine those charges, as regarded their conduct towards Denmark, maintaining that they were entirely fallacious, if not the reverse of the truth. The policy of the Government, he observed, had been to bring Denmark to fulfil her engagements of 1852, and the Germans to moderate their views. On the accession of the present King of Denmark, the object of the Government was to maintain the treaty of 1852, and to endeavour to bind the Powers of Europe to uphold it. But a new doctrine was promulgated by Austria and Prussia with reference to that treaty, which, in their opinion, altered its position. Her Majesty's Government, believing that it was for the advantage of Europe to uphold that treaty, thought it their duty to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of other Powers, and rally them in support of it. They did (said the right hon. gentleman) make application to France and to Russia on the 10th of Jan., the 10th of July, and the 18th, which contemplated a combination for upholding the treaty of 1852—not, as I apprehended, for upholding it against the will of the people of the Duchies, but against foreign force and intrigue. And the right hon. gentleman, who censures everything that has been done by her Majesty's Government, censures that also. He said that on the 18th January "you wrote a letter which would have put all Europe in a blaze." A letter to bring about a concert and co-operation of France and Russia with England put Europe in a blaze! Why, surely the right hon. gentleman must have a short memory, for he said but 15 minutes after that the declaration that France, England, and Russia being combined, would render war impossible in Europe. I must say I am somewhat surprised, considering the disproportionate weight which the right hon. gentleman had laid

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

on points of trifling moment, that when he came to this great passage of European policy he satisfied himself with flinging out an isolated reproach on her Majesty's Government. We had written this letter contemplating concert and cooperation. We believed it was in the interest of Europe that the treaty of 1852 should be supported with adequate means, with the adequacy of means which diminishes or annihilates risk. We did think it was right that it should be supported and we stand here responsible for acting on that belief. And, therefore, let it be clearly understood that the Government in their endeavours to enlist the active aid of France and Russia for the preservation of European peace—let me say that we are ready to abide the judgment of the House and the country on that question. Well, sir, I think the House and the country are aware that there is ample reason why we should not undertake what might verily be called the Quixotic enterprise of waging single-handed the war which offered itself to us under the circumstances. (Ministerial cheers.) The tax upon English energy would have been totally disproportioned to the object which we should have had in view. The want of any special English interest, in the absence of a positive undertaking, was also a matter which it was absolutely the duty of the Government to consider. If England was to make war, and make it with effect, it was not one that could be confined to Denmark. Its limits must have greatly extended, and it must have gone to the Adriatic. (Ministerial cheers.) It must have become a general war in Europe; and although there might be aspects in regard to which her Majesty's Government might consider its possible results as a great gain to humanity, the responsibility of provoking it, with all its fearful uncertainties, was a responsiblity from which every prudent man would shrink. (Cheers.) Nor could it be put out of view that there must have been the greatest indefiniteness as to the objects for which such a war must have been waged. England could not go to war single-handed on account of the treaty of 1852. She must have gone to war for some particular territorial arrangement on behalf of Denmark, and that was a question on which we could not form such a clear and categorical judgment as would have justified a measure of such extreme gravity. Besides, we might in the end have found ourselves in the deplorable position of dicovering that our judgment was not aproved by the population of the Duchies themselves—(hear, hear)—and what British House of Commons, I will ask, would for one moment have sustained a government which had endeavoured to crush down by force the liberties and determined will of a people? (Loud cheers.) Yet with these reasons for what we have done, the right hon. gentleman contrived in a speech of three hours to evade every possible topic or issue involving the slightest question of what he would himself have done. The right hon. gentleman has submitted a motion to the House which I now hold myself free to deal with. I have gone through every charge, and I have shown how untruly he has quoted the books. I must, indeed, apologise to the House for having refrained from a multitude of references without which it is impossible to have a full or complete apprehension of this involved and complicated matter. But I have met these charges, and I fearlessly challenge the judgment of the House upon them. And now I will myself take my turn as critic and judge, and see what I can make of the motion which has been submitted by the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it is in many respects a remarkable motion. It is a motion the production of which has been heralded like the brith of Julius Cæsar and other great men—by omen and prophecy. At the beginning of the session the right hon. gentleman himself prophesied that he would bring on this question. Then the right hon. gentleman, the member for Huntingdon (General Peel), took up the parable of the right hon gentleman, and gave us his word that we should have a motion of this kind. Then the ball came again into the hands of her right hon. gentleman himself, and he prophesied once more that there should be a solemn resolution. Thus, ever since the commencement of the session, a period of five months, this motion has been in the course of incubation; and its terms have been revolved in all the brains of all the wisest gentlemen in the country—namely, those who sit opposite. (Laughter and cheers.) The right honourable gentleman has made a motion, the meaning and purport of which we perfectly understand. It is intended to put an end to the [illegible] of the Government. I admit that in [illegible] indebted to the right [illegible] some time [illegible] thankful to the right hon. gentleman for offering to do for us this good office. (Renewed laughter.) But, sir, it is not easy to discuss this motion. It is purely a personal matter. We have heard the tone of the right hon. gentleman to-night. He looks across the table, and says to my noble friend and to the body of gentlemen of whom my noble friend is one, "You are miserably incapable—you are men who cannot, indeed, write a single sentence of common sense." (Cheers.) But here the memory of the right hon. gentleman proves to be but a short one, for by-and-by he goes on to describe what has been the foreign policy of this country since the peace of 1815. He describes that policy as having been generally a very successful one. Did he not recollect that the men who had exhibited this "miserable incapacity" had also been responsible for the conduct of the foreign policy of the country for more than half the time since the peace of 1815? (Loud cheers.) Now, sir, what is the meaning of this motion? Is it not, "Get out of your places and let us come into them?" That is a perfectly fair issue; but it is a very disagreeable one for men to discuss who have still hanging about them any, the faintest remains of the modesty of their youth. (Great laughter.) The right hon. gentleman talks about our miserable incapacity—

Mr. Disraeli—I did not use those words. (Cries of "intense," and "utter.")

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I am quite willing to take it any way—be it "utter," "intense," or "miserable," or whatever it be—he challenged a comparison which it is very difficult for me to conduct. He says, "You have offended all your allies." (Opposition cheers.) "You have made yourselves contemptible." (Renewed cheers.) These are the statements which the right hon. gentleman made. He says my noble friend had no right to contrive to stave off this war for a period of five years after he came into office. The right hon. gentleman ought to have had some compassion upon my noble friend for considerations which his own memory might have suggested to him. Was there not a war when he was himself in office; and did Lord Malmesbury contrive to stave off that war for four or five years? (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman came down to the House on the 18th of April and said that there would be no war; whereas on the 22nd the Austrian summons was sent to Piedmont, and the war immediately afterwards began. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to the generous feelings of the right hon. gentleman; but if I appeal to them in vain, I appeal to his memory of transactions in which his own Government were involved. (Cheers.) The language of the motion is—"only let the noble viscount, the noble earl the Foreign Secretary, and their colleagues get out of their places, and let us come in, and then suddenly everybody will behave well, and all public offenders will disappear like the hades of the heroes when Æneas made his appearance among them—

"At Danaûm proceres, Agamemnoniæque phalanges,
Ut vidêre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras
Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga."

(Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman gets upon what I would call the high horse, and will not give the slightest opinion on any subject of policy because forsooth that would be accepting office with conditions. (Hear, hear.) While the motion is full of animosity as regards its design towards her Majesty's Government, it is, as relates to public interests, as pale and colourless as a ghost. The only allegation that it contains is, that by the conduct of her Majesty's Government, the just influence of England has been lowered. In the first place, I deny that the just influence of England has been lowered. (Hear, hear.) In the second place, I say that even if it were so, the declaration is not a seeming one to be recorded here. (Cheers.) Is the allegation made because we have failed in averting a war? Well, I know that there is nothing that succeeds like success; and there is nothing that fails like failure. There is always attendant upon failure pain for the moment; but if that failure has been the failure of honest, upright, and generous efforts to prevent the great mass of mankind from injuring and destroying one another—(cheers)—though a dispassionate minister who has attempted in vain for the moment to calm the troubled waters, may reap from one or both sides of the House nothing but the censure of gentlemen who propose motions like this, and though he may reap from a small section of his countrymen no other reward than resentment and disapproval, yet the recollection will abide that the voice of England was raised in the cause of moderation and of justice, and that the effort of her Government had been to teach wisdom to the obstinate, and mercy to those who were tyrannous and strong. Are these cases without a parallel? Let me go back to that of Canning. Never was there a more conspicuous instance of failure, if our judgment is to be the judgment of the moment, than the failure of Canning respecting the invasion of Spain by France; but there is no brighter, no more honourable chapter in the whole history of the foreign policy of this country. It was said by Canning, when he was charged with that failure, that "it would be disingenuous, indeed, to deny that the entrance of the French army into Spain was, to a certain extent, a disparagement to the prestige and a blow to the feelings of England." Are we then to see recorded against us the proposals, almost the petitions, which we have made in the interests of peace, and is the failure of those petitions, either through their refusal when concessions would have been useful, or their being declined in the insolence of power, to be laid to our charge? Let us discard this epicurean temper I deny that the just influence of England has been lowered. That is not the language which is held by allied and friendly Powers—though it is no doubt held by a certain portion of the foreign press. When I read the terms of the motion it seems to me to be nothing better than an echo of the almost ribald language of a few obscure journals of Germany. (Cheers.) It is from that source that this intended minister derives his inspiration. (Loud cheers.) It is from that quarter that lessons of English policy are to be learned. (Cheers.) Unhappily there is still in this country a narrow sect of people who revel in the depreciation of every foreign people; it is equally true that there is a sect of people in France who still retain what was once a national antipathy—though thank God it is so no longer—(loud cheers)—against this country. While there are readers of such trash there will always be writers of it; and it is with this trash which the right hon. gentleman found votes of want of confidence. (Cheers.) But again I say, I deny that the just influence of England has been diminished by the honest effort which we have made to teach men justice and mercy. This is the very first occasion that the British House of Commons has been called upon, for the sake of displacing a Government, to record the degradation of its country. (Loud cheers.) Why cannot the right hon. gentleman speak plainly in his motion? Why does he not adopt the language of our forefathers, who when they were dissatisfied with a Government addressed the Crown, and prayed that that Government might be dismissed. They said boldly that the conduct of the Government was open to such and such charges, and they prayed that other men might be put in their places. But the right hon. gentleman was afraid to raise that issue. (Cheers.) He has, indeed, plucked up his courage to propose this motion; but why has he not done it in the proper constitutional form in which votes of want of confidence have hitherto been drawn. He supposes that because he did not attack the Government in terms, he could not fall into error. But he is mistaken. Never before, so far as I know, has party spirit led gentlemen in this country to frame a motion which places on record that which must be regarded as dishonourable to the nation. (Cheers.) I go back to the time of Sir R. Walpole, of Lord North, and Mr. Fox, but nowhere do we find such a sterile and jejune an affair as this resolution. Their charges were written in legible and plain terms, but the right hon. gentleman substitutes language which might, indeed, be sufficient for the purpose of rendering it impossible for the Government to continue in office, but which cannot transfix them without its sting first passing through the honour of England. (Cheers.) For the reasons I have stated I look forward with cheerfulness to the issue which has been raised with regard to our conduct. I have long detained the House and I have endeavoured to follow the right hon. gentleman through the ambages of his elaborate attack. I have followed the right hon. gentleman through every point which he has selected, and I doubt not that I might with equal success have followed him if he had gone into other matters. Perhaps he thinks that he may shelter himself behind the irresponsibility of opposition; but let me tell him that that doctrine may be pushed to an extreme, and yet never, I believe, has it been pushed to such extremes as by the right hon. gentleman. In a few words the right hon. gentleman says, "You must place me upon the bench, and I will tell you what I will [illegible]

[illegible] an amendment, in lieu of the second paragraph of Mr. Disraeli's [illegible] following:—"To submit to her Majesty the opinion of this House that the independence of Denmark and the possessions of that kingdom, on the terms proposed by the representatives of the neutral Powers in the recent Conference, ought to be guaranteed." The reason which had determined him to propose this amendment was, he said furnished in the distinct announcement by Lord Palmerstone that if the German Powers invaded the Danish islands and besieged the capital, England would interfere. He thought it would be more prudent and politic to adopt at once the conclusion at which the neutral Powers had arrived. He did not desire that England should undertake, single-handed, to engage in the war, but that the House should show its readiness to co-operate with our allies before the event came.

Mr. Kinglake remarked that Mr. Newdegate's proposal was not only war, but war throughout all time. Adverting to the amendment of which he had given notice, to express satisfaction that her Majesty had been advised to abstain from armed interference in the war between Denmark and the German Powers, he observed that the decision of the Government, recently announced by Lord Palmerstone, not to engage in the war, had placed him in a dilemma. After such a declaration, he could not understand why such a motion as Mr. Disraeli's should be made; Mr. Diraeli has not said a word from which the House could understand whether or not he approved the declaration—whether he was for war or peace. The influence of England consisted in its strength, and this had not been impaired by the failure of the negotiations. He was averse from encouragement being given by strong Powers to weaker Powers to resist; and he could not find that in any instance her Majesty's Government had advised the Danes to resist. War, he contended, would be impolitic; it was now too late, and it would be a violation of the principle of non-interference.

General Peel supported the original motion, in a speech which elicited enthusiastic cheers from the Opposition. He observed that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had offended everybody, and that he had one policy for the weak and another for the strong. The Prime Minister had stigmatized the invasion of Jutland as an outrageous attack upon the independence of Denmark. There was a time when a declaration like this would have been looked upon by all foreign Powers as binding, if it had been delivered by the most despotic monarch in the world. This war of words was neither safe nor honourable. If the policy of the country was to be peace at any price, silence and non-interference would become us better. If we were too rich to be drawn into war by any provocation, it would be more desirable to say so at once; but what, he asked, would be said of a man who declined to defend his honour because he was too rich to be shot at. If this were the language held by England, we should deserve to be called "a nation of shopkeepers." But the shopkeepers of the last generation knew how to defend their honour, and he was himself proud to have sprung from such a race. He regretted to say that her Majesty's Government had done nothing to maintain the honour and the renown of England in a critical conjuncture; on the contrary, they had made us the open scorn of our enemies, and the shame and derision of surrounding nations.

The Lord-Advocate insisted that the resolution contained in the motion was a war resolution, and, if carried, it would be so understood in Denmark and in Germany. He contended that there was no ground whatever for any censure of the Government; that it was not true that they had held out encouragement to Denmark, or any promise of assistance. Their language had been of an entirely different character, and if Denmark had listened to the advice of Earl Russell at an early period she would have escaped her present perils. It never was in contemplation that England should render her active assistance single-handed.

Lord Stanley said there were some remarks of the Lord Advocate which he wished not to go further without comment. He denied that the resolution was a war resolution; such a meaning had been distinctly disclaimed by Mr. Disraeli. He then replied to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, he observed, had been the only real defence of the Government policy which the House had heard that night. He vindicated the motion against the objections urged by Mr. Gladstone, insisting that its terms confined the Government to their justification in a single transaction, whereas on a motion of want of confidence it would embrace many points. He repudiated in the strongest terms, for himself, any intention to give to the motion a warlike sense. Admitting the policy of the Government to be one of peace, they had pursued it in a manner to disorder our relations with other Powers, with whom we were never upon worse terms than at present. He did not complain of the policy of the Government, he complained rather of their want of policy, whether of war or peace, which, he thought, justified a protest on the part of the House. If from that decision there should be a still further appeal, he did not think hon. gentlemen opposite would be very successful in that appeal, if they went to their constituents with this watchword of their foreign policy—"France has been alienated, Germany insulted, Denmark abandoned, Poland encouraged to revolt and deserted." (Loud Cheering.)

At midnight, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on the 5th inst. by Mr. Cobden, who said that the House was indebted to Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Kinglake for enlarging the scope of the discussion, the former raising the issue of war and the latter of peace in reference to Denmark, while Mr. Disraeli had not confined himself to a statement of facts, as to the conduct of the Government, but had asked the House to endorse a prophecy; namely, that the influence of England would be lowered and the securities for peace diminished. No doubt that our foreign policy at present was unsatisfactory, and our diplomacy had broken down. He considered the course of the Government in the late transactions was most deplorable, but he joined issue distinctly on the point that it would tend to lower the influence of England hereafter or diminish the securities for peace, for what had occurred would in future work a remedy by transferring the conduct of foreign affairs practically to the House. The question also of nationalities, that is, the right of people homogeneous in race, habits, and religion, to decide for themselves whether they would live together without the matter being settled by what was called diplomacy, was now distinctly raised, and would be settled for ever. Referring to the disputes between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, he pointed out that the Danes had systematically outraged the national feelings of the population of the Duchies, much in the same way as Holland acted towards Belgium. So great was the excitement in Germany with regard to the grievances of Schleswig-Holstein that the Diet, fearing some revolutionary outbreak in the matter, interfered, but being a slow body, Austria and Prussia acted with those ready instruments, their standing armies. He spoke sarcastically of these sceptred demagogues fighting the battle of nationalities in the Duchies. Coming to what this country ought to have done in this crisis, he commended the effort at mediation which our Government adopted, but the error was committed by them of becoming partizans, and when their own ideas were not accepted, they became in a manner belligerents, while they were betrayed into menaces without due consideration of the means of carrying them out. A great deal had been said about sending out a fleet to the Baltic. But what could it do? Blockade a few Prussian ports to no purpose save to increase the cost of the carriage of corn and other articles which we now got from there by sea, but which would then be carried by railway to French and Belgian ports. The truth was, that while we were perfectly safe from the attacks of the world, we could do but little in a Continental war. At present we had armies in India, China, Japan, British North America, New Zealand, Ashantee, and other places, and how could these forces be concentrated if we got into a war with forty millions of Germans. These were the circumstances under which the Government had proposed to France to go to war with Germany, the people of which we should be the last to enter into hostilities with. We had been saved from war not by the discretion of the Government, but by the wisdom of the Emperor of the French. No greater proof of the weakness of their policy could be found than their efforts to induce Russia to join this country in such a war, looking to the relations in which the two Governments lately stood. Whatever might have been talked on that point, it was well known in the House that a majority of its members would have opposed a war on behalf of Denmark, and it was this which really stopped that event. As between those who were in office, and those who sought to get office, there was not much to choose, he blamed the Opposition for seeking to remove Lord Palmerston. The noble Lord did the work of the Opposition much more efficiently than Lord Derby could. He threw discredit on reform, derided those who voted for the ballot, and was more extravagant than the opposition would be allowed to be if in office. These were reasons why the Opposition should not seek to upset the noble lord. He (Mr. Cobden) was sure the time was past when we should plunge into war in respect to our foreign relations, and it was necessary, therefore, that some step should be taken to enunciate some principle of foreign policy, and he argued that this principle ought to be abstinence from meddling in Continental politics, and the maintenance of a peace policy.

Lord R. Cecil, while not agreeing with the principles of foreign policy laid down by Mr. Cobden, yet believed that if that gentleman had been Foreign Secretary instead of Lord Russell, this country would not have been in the humiliating position in which it was now placed. The policy of the Government was founded on no principle. He attributed the change from a war to a peace policy which had been apparent on the part of the Government to the interference of Mr. Milner Gibson, and other members of the cabinet who agreed with him. He showed that early in the question there was an opportunity of settling the dispute between Denmark and Germany by arbitration. The Government had rejected this, had failed in mediation, and refused the offer of a Congress by France, at which the matter might have been arranged, because at that time her Majesty's Government had determined to make the settlement by war, to which eventuality alone the constant threats of Lord Russell could be referred; and if the limited means of England to go to war prevented her doing so now, that consideration should then have prevented the utterance of threats. The Ministry had held irritating language to Germany, and had held forth delusive hopes to Denmark, and when the latter was reduced to her sorest peril they lowered their tone, and allowed her to be dismembered. Never, since Ancient Pistol swallowed the leek, saying he did it for revenge, had there been so humiliating an exhibition. As to our future foreign policy, he agreed with General Peel and Mr Cobden that, if England was not prepared to fight she must not interfere in Continental politics.

Mr. W. E. Forster argued that before a motion to displace ministers on a question of their foreign policy was agreed to, it ought to be known what the policy of those who sought to succeed them was, whereas nothing in that sense had been elicited. He quite agreed with Mr. Disraeli that the time had arrived when England must play the game of brag no longer. But the question in coming to a vote of censure upon the Government was, whether the House had confidence in the Opposition, and that he was not prepared to concede.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone said the foreign policy of the Government for the last eighteen months had been a perfect *fiasco*. To go to war now, however, for Denmark would be to pursue a useless and suicidal policy, but he was of opinion that the House of Commons ought not any longer to leave the foreign policy of the country in the hands of statesmen who had made such a lamentable succession of blunders.

Lord H. Vane felt great sympathy for Denmark but could not consent to go to war single-handed for her independence. No change of Government could help the Danes; and as he could not join in any vote of censure on the Government, he would say "no" to the resolution.

Mr. Liddell deprecated the constant system of interference, which characterized the foreign policy of the Government; and in supporting the resolution, said he would be prepared to justify it before the country whenever an opportunity were afforded him. The party with whom he acted were proud of the vote they were about to give, but they regretted to hear the rumour that some hon. members were about to save the Government at the sacrifice of the honour of their country.

Lord R. Montagu supported the resolution, explaining that he would not do so on any account if he believed its adoption by the House would lead to war.

Mr. Whalley spoke in opposition to the motion, and by some curious process of reasoning, apparently unintelligible to the House, attributed the failure of our diplomacy to the secret and aggressive influence of the Papacy.

Mr. Roebuck, in characteristic phraseology, described the policy of the German Powers, and especially of Austria and Prussia, in their aggression on Denmark, which was compounded of a furor for nationalities, a desire of territorial aggrandisement, and a struggle for the leadership of Germany, and to carry out these objects they had interfered in the internal affairs of an independent kingdom. He urged the question of nationalities was as much involved in the composition of Great Britain, and the interference of foreign Powers in behalf of Ireland would be as justifiable as the interference of Germany in behalf of Schleswig-Holstein, and they had done a great wrong to Denmark thereby, whatever may have been the conduct of the decrees to the inhabitants of the Duchies. The proceeding was a farce, a mischievous farce, ending in a tragedy. He denied the possibility of insulating England from the Continental system of Europe and justified her right to interfere on behalf of a weaker nation, in order to prevent the nationality of Denmark being overrun by the nationality of Germany. This had been done in the present case by England; but as to the manner in which it had been done he utterly condemned, saying that nature had intended Lord Russell to be a schoolmaster and accident made him a statesman, and he had set about lecturing all Europe. He separated his policy from that of Lord Palmerston, asserting that if that of the First Minister had been carried out things would have turned out very differently; and however he might blame ministers he disliked Mr. Disraeli, and preferred the present administration to that which it was sought to send in their places, and therefore he should vote against the motion.

Mr. Horsman described in terms of severest censure the madness and hypocrisy of the German Powers, and predicted that a day of reckoning would come, when the whole of civilized Europe would declare that the heaviest calamity which could descend upon Austria and Prussia would be but a righteous retribution for the blood of slaughtered Danes now crying to Heaven for vengeance. With regard to the first resolution of Mr. Disraeli, he apprehended the House would give it a general assent, but when he went on to charge the Government with having failed to maintain the integrity and independence of Denmark and to censure them, then he ventured to say that the right hon. gentleman was inviting the House to adopt a conclusion that the facts did not justify. The truth was, that for the last two years the House of Commons had acquiesced in the policy that they were now called upon to condemn. If, then, the country were dishonoured, it was not by her Majesty's Ministers, but by Parliament. The Government had no doubt made mistakes, but the Opposition had endorsed them. Our present situation was very bad, but the manner in which the Opposition proposed to mend it was unsuitable to the occasion, and unworthy of a great party. Its object was to condemn the Government as much as possible, and to compromise the Opposition as little as possible. For his own part, he declined to give a vote which would assist to place in power a party which had shown more weakness and less courage than the Government—a party which had abdicated the high functions of a constitutional Opposition, and had stifled the voice of Parliament.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, having replied to the attack of Mr. Horsman upon the Opposition, commented upon the circumstance that not a single unofficial member of the official party had said a word in defence of the Government. There had been from all who had taken part in the debate a chorus of condemnation, and each seemed endeavouring to compete in the use of strong terms against a Government which many of them intended to support. He admitted that the object of the resolution was intended to censure the Government for having lowered and humiliated the country, and he hoped the House of Commons had sufficient spirit to affirm it. The Government might declare that they were quite ready to go to the country upon their peace policy; but he could not imagine any greater incongruity than "Palmerston and Peace:" for on three separate occasions they had invited foreign countries to join them in going to war, and only a night or two since Earl Russell had declared in the House of Lords that they were still willing to go to war if they could but secure an ally. He denied that it was the duty of the Opposition to indicate a policy, but if they should go to the country they would be prepared to vindicate the course they now invited the House to adopt.

On the motion of Mr. Layard, the debate was again adjourned.

On the 7th inst., the debate was resumed by Mr. Layard. He said it was his office to justify the department to which he belonged, and to vindicate the character of a statesman to whom the country owed a debt of gratitude. The attack upon the Government, he observed, had been mainly, almost exclusively, directed against Earl Russell, who, he should be able to show, had been greatly misrepresented and wrongfully accused by means of garbled and almost falsified extracts from the despatches. The case, he said, had never been fairly put before the House and the country, and he briefly narrated the incidents which preceded the Treaty of 1852, which was not a guarantee, but a treaty of recognition of title. This treaty had been condemned on principle; but, if founded upon a bad principle, its sole object was in the interest of peace. The only real objection to this treaty was, that it was not ratified by the Germanic Diet; but among those who had applauded the treaty most were M. von Bismark and M. von Beust, now its most prominent antagonists. Mr. Layard took occasion to question the conclusiveness of Mr. Cobden's doctrine, that all countries should be founded on nationalities, arguing that such a doctrine, if carried to its logical issue, would lead to the dismemberment of Switzerland, the extinction of the smaller States of Europe, and reconstitute the continent under two or three large despotisms. He proceeded to detail the transactions subsequent to the treaty, and to justify the acts of Lord Russell since the differences arose between the German Powers and Denmark, insisting that everything done and written by Earl Russell at their commencement had been with the entire concurrence of France. He took occasion to show that the despatch which had been so much commented on as having been written at Gotha by Lord Russell under the influence of the German Powers was written in London before the Foreign Secretary went to Gotha. The proposals in that despatch were accepted by France and Russia, but refused by Denmark, and would have tended to a propitious settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. He quoted the context of the speech in which Lord Palmerston said that in the event of any aggression on Denmark, she would not be found alone, to show that the words referred to France and Russia as well as to England. The language of Lord Russell he said, had been likewise unfairly strained into menace, and he read various extracts from the Earl's despatches to show that these documents had been misapprehended and misquoted, important passages having been left out of the citations made by the critics of the Earl, and he complained of these attempts to mislead the House. He pursued the history of the transactions from the carrying out of the executions and the entrance of the Prince of Augstenburg upon the field, and showed the course taken by Lord Russell as difficulties thickened, and pointed out other instances of suppression by his assailants of evidence in the correspondence essential to his vindication from the charge of fulminating threats. He showed that there was as little foundation for the assertion that Denmark had been led to expect material aid from England. He defended the conduct of Lord Russell at the Conference, and again complained of misrepresentation and mystifications. After a digression into the Polish question, and a spirited attack upon the opposite benches with reference to that question, he remarked that, although Mr. Disraeli had abstained from avowing a policy, one of his party, General Peel, had stated amid vociferous cheering, his policy, which was no other than a war policy. He expressed his opinion that had the Opposition been in office they would have plunged the country into war with the Federal States of America. He believed, too, that if power were to be transferred to them now, one of the first consequences would be that steamrams would be sent from Liverpool to prey upon the commerce of a friendly nation. In conclusion he denied the indictment preferred against the Government through the Chief Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he looked with confidence to a verdict of acquittal from the country.

Mr. G. Hardy replied to the speeches of Mr. Layard, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Roebuck, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, in referring to the charge brought by Mr. Layard against the Opposition of having used garbled and falsified despatches in order to misrepresent the conduct of Earl Russell, stigmatised the language as "false and calumnious."

Mr. Layard, amid a scene of some excitment, moved that the words be taken down by the clerk at the table. The Speaker intimated that he saw no ground for interfering. Lord Palmerston insisted that the phrase was unparliamentary. Mr. Disraeli justified the use of the words in retaliation for much stronger language used by Mr. Layard. The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that a breach of order by one speaker could not justify a similar act in another. An almost fierce discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Osborne strenuously insisted that the decision of the Speaker should be upheld. The Speaker suggested mutual forbearance; and a return to a calmer spirit in the descussion. Mr. Layard, having expressed his disire to withdraw any expression he had used which was offensive, Mr. Hardy, without imputing motives, said that whoever accused his side of the House of falsification of documents uttered a calumny, and resumed his speech, contending that the whole conduct of the Foreign office in reference to the affairs of Denmark had been weak, vacillating, and calculated to encourage the Danes to enter upon a hopeless conflict with one of the greatest military Powers of Europe. Since Denmark had been left to her fate the Administration had proclaimed a peace policy; but what guarantee, he asked, was there that those who cried peace really meant peace. Had not the noble lord at the head of the Government, with faltering accents, lately declared that even now, in certain eventualities, England might draw the sword for Denmark. The Opposition had challenged that policy. They had struck the blow which they had long menaced, and they were prepared to take the responsibility.

Sir F. Goldsmid owned that he found a great difficulty in deciding what to do. He could not say "No" to the resolution of Mr. Disraeli, yet he could not give a vote which would assist to place the Opposition in office. Under these circumstances, although he entirely differed with Mr. Kinglake in his amendment, he would accept it as the only mode of escaping from the horns of a dilemma.

Mr Bentinck said he agreed in what had fallen from General Peel when he disclaimed all party feeling in this matter. With respect to the motion, as far as its truth went he agreed with it. But was it the whole truth? He considered that it did not touch the chief offence of the Government; that they had done much more than the motion said. While they were anticipating war and using menacing language they were giving the country low estimates for both services. He could not understand upon what rational ground the Government should have gone on talking of war, and using language likely to lead to war, and allowing the country to be inadequately provided with military resources. Although, however, he was prepared to censure the conduct of the Government, he would not support the resolution if he believed that any compact existed between the Opposition and the Ultramontane party below the gangway.

Mr. Cogan animadverted upon this statement, and called upon Mr. Bentinck to name his authority. With regard to the motion before the House, he believed that the conduct of the Government in the negotiations had been totally wrong. The question of peace or war was not raised; he complained that, though war had been avoided, the honour of the country had not been sustained. He had no desire to see the Conservative party in power, and in voting against the present Government, it was in order to purify the Liberal party, by sending members to their constituents.

Mr. Peacocke condemned the policy pursued by the Government. The object of entering into the Conference was to preserve the Treaty of 1852, and that could have been done by the personal union of the Duchies. But the Government had opposed the personal union when proposed by the German Powers, making a proposal of their own.

The Attorney General began by reviewing the principal points noticed in the debate. He dissented from the rigid interpretation put by Mr. Cobden upon the principle of non-intervention, which would completely isolate this country. Neither Mr. Cobden's view, nor the views of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Horsman, or General Peel could be accepted by the House as condemnatory of the conduct of the Government. If the other side were sincere in the language they had used, they would raise false conclusions and dangerous expectations in foreign countries. He read from the correspondence the distinct declarations by Earl Russell of the policy and objects of the Government. What he asked, were the charges against them? Meddling, menacing, and promises not performed. He denied all these charges. The meddling was unavoidable interference; the supposed menaces were only the language of strong and just remonstrance; and, with respect to unfulfilled promises—a charge which did touch the honour of the country—he undertook to clear the case of the Government upon this head by showing that they had made no promise they had not perormed, and held out no prospect of help they had not rendered. With this object he examined all the statements, including the speech of Lord Palmerston in July, 1863, supposed to bear the construction of promises of material assistance to Denmark, and showed that it was a misconstruction. In one instance, M. Hall had been given distinctly to understand that no such assistance would be rendered by England singly; and the advice given to Denmark was calculated to prevent war. He then vindicated the course taken by the Government in bringing about the Conference, and in conclusion, he remarked that the resolutions submitted by Mr. Disraeli were, in his opinion, a lame and impotent conclusion to the premises and arguments by which they were supported. If there had been a breach of faith on the part of the Government, it was not by getting rid of the Ministry that we were to be relieved from our engagements. The fact was that their were no such engagements as had been alleged and the real object of the vote of censure was to displace a Government to answer the purposes of a party, irrespective of the effect upon foreign countries. Such a course was not worthy of the reputation of a great party, and he thought it would be far more honourable and satisfactory if they did their best to maintain the faith of treaties than to succeed to power by availing themselves of the "chapter of accidents." Whatever the decision of the House might be, he felt confident that the verdict of posterity would not endorse the condemnation of the Opposition.

Lord J. Manners animadverted on the fact that only one independent member had spoken in support of the policy of the Government, and observed that it seemed as if in proportion as the chances of aid from that quarter failed them so rose in sublime audacity the confidence of the Government. The time had arrived when it was the duty of the House of Commons to pronounce an opinion upon the conduct of the Government, their indecision and vacillation. They had failed to intimidate Germany; they had still more lamentably failed to support unfortunate Denmark, of which they had professed themselves to be the defenders. It appeared to him that ministers had known neither how to maintain the peace of Europe nor how to vindicate the honour of their country. The one had been and was still in peril and the other was tarnished in their keeping, and he believed the resolution propounded by Mr. Disraeli accurately expressed the opinion of the country.

Mr. Onslow expressed his intention to vote against the resolution, because he was persuaded that the Government had not only upheld the honour of the country, but had conducted its affairs with consumate skill. He did not believe that we had lost our prestige or influence on the Continent, and he regarded the question raised by the other side not as one of peace or war, but as one of power and place.

On the motion of Mr. Osborne, the debate was then adjourned until the following evening.

The debate was resumed on Friday evening, the 8th inst., by Mr. B. Osborne, who congratulated the House that wiser counsels had at length prevailed, and that everybody was now for peace, with the exception of Mr. Newdegate. They ought, he thought, to be grateful that the Government had returned to the paths of peace, although it was impossible to be proud of the manner in which that peace had been achieved. It was not, he thought, any portion of the duty of the Opposition to find a policy for the Ministry. He contended that the career of Lord Palmerston had been singularly hostile to Denmark. On the 3rd of July, 1808, he had spoken in defence of the assault on Copenhagen, and although he had been in office ever since, he was still no friend to the Dane, and was now assisting at her funeral. With regard to the future policy to be adopted by the country in her foreign relations, he considered that Mr. Cobden had correctly indicated the only line which could be followed with honour and with safety. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to give a personal sketch of the cabinet, which, he observed, was a museum of curiosities, containing many birds of rare and curious plumage, some alive and some stuffed. The noble lord at the head of the Cabinet was undoubtedly the most active of the number. His domestic policy was what might be termed stationary, but his foreign policy was pugnacious and progressive. He was now, however, on the eve of achieving the greatest feat of his life as he was about to go to the country as the apostle of peace, accompanied by the hon. member for Birmingham. To Mr. Gladstone alone the Cabinet owed the little popularity which they enjoyed in the country, and the little support they received from the Liberal party. For his own part he could witness the dissolution of the Government with philosophic composure, because they had become very much the worse for wear, and might now retire, if not with credit to themselves, at least with advantage to the State.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Whiteside, who argued that we had no right to give advice to foreign Powers unless we meant to assist them.

Mr. Monsell opposed the motion, while Mr. Baillie Cochrane supported it, urging that, were the terms in which it was couched much stronger, they would not have unjustly described the policy and conduct of the Government.

Lord Elcho saw no ground for a vote of censure on Ministers.

The O'Donoghue denied that there was any compact among the Roman Catholic members to vote against the Government, or that there was any truth in the rumour that any agents of the Pontifical Government had undertaken a mission to England to bring pressure on the Catholic members. For his own part he would vote in favour of the resolutions, because the Government had done nothing for Ireland.

Sir S. Northcote observed that the Opposition did not wish to rest their case upon any particular despatch or any particular act of the Government, but that they charged a general want of sagacity and of statesmanship in the whole course of the negotiations. The indictment was, not that the conduct of the Government had humiliated the country, but that she had lost a portion of her just influence in Europe.

Mr. Clay was of opinion that if the policy advocated by hon. gentlemen opposite were adopted, we should have been landed in a European war six months ago.

Mr. Walpole did not believe the allegation that the population of Schleswig and Holstein were the cause of the troubles that had broken out in the north of Europe. On the contrary, the disturbing causes were an importation from a foreign land, fomented, encouraged, and excited by a revolutionary spirit under the guise of patriotism. He believed that her Majesty's Ministers had adopted a feeble, inconsistent, and hesitating policy, which had led Denmark to believe that even at the eleventh hour England would give her material assistance. As in the case of the Crimean war, "too late" was written on every act of the Government. So it had proved in reference to the Dano-German question. In the former instance, they went on drifting and drifting until they drifted into war. In the present case they had drifted into shame and disgrace. They had been too late in applying to other Powers for co-operation; too late in not protecting Denmark before the Eider was crossed; too late in protecting the islands before they were taken; and they would be too late in protecting Copenhagen; for it appeared that all they intended to do was to reconsider their decision in the event of the city being taken and the King made a prisoner of war. It was, therefore, the duty of the House to speak out, and throw the responsibility on the shoulders to which it belonged. This was the constitutional course to adopt, and as he considered the resolutions of Mr. Disraeli were framed with that view, he would support them.

Lord Palmerston then rose, and was greeted with loud and reiterated cheers. He said the debate had placed the importance of the motion fully before the House, for it was not a vote of censure on a department, but a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He objected to the attempt to separate Earl Russell from the rest of his colleagues—an attempt that was most unfair, and ought not to have been resorted to by those who had themselves filled office. He said at once that the Cabinet were responsible for Earl Russell's acts, and, further, he denied that the influence of England had been lowered, and asserted it never stood higher than at present. With respect to the treaty of 1852, he could tell the House that Prussia was most eager for it, and he believed she was most sincere in her endeavours to secure it. The noble lord here explained the reasons that had led to the failure of the treaty, and the determination of the Germans to have execution in Holstein, together with the efforts of England to maintain the rights of Denmark and to maintain peace. It was said he had used words which led to the belief he was about to make war on Germany. He denied this. He had used no words to bear such a construction; on the contrary, his words bore, and were intended to bear, quite a different meaning. The noble lord here read the words he had used, and added, that in using them, he had not pointed to a war with Germany, but to the fear of causing an European war if the execution of Holstein took place. It was impossible to assert that expostulations and representations made by England were not proper and well-timed. The Government had counselled Denmark to give way, but had never promised to go to war on her account. The same policy had been adopted with respect to Poland; we had remonstrated, but we did not threaten war. We did not offend France by declining to attend a general Congress, nor did we offend Russia by offering our advice. After our efforts had failed, we called a Conference; and at the Conference endeavours were made to come to a settlement, but without effect. France had declined to join us in a war against Germany, for the war would be a naval war on our part, but a land war on the part of France. He denied that we had been lowered in the eyes of other nations. The contrary was the fact. The Government had been accused of departing from the terms of the treaty of 1852. The truth was that the Government took the broader basis, in order to preserve the peace of Europe. The Germans proposed such terms The Government proposed arbitration, which, if accepted, would have prevented the resolutions before the House from being brought forward. But arbitration was not brought to a satisfactory conclusion, because all parties could not be brought into an agreement. If all the circumstances were looked at, he was satisfied that no one could fairly condemn the Government, or blame them for want of success. He contended that a great country like England could not be passive when important events occurred in the world. We must interfere, from the necessity of our position. Government had done its best to protect Denmark, both by advice and remonstrance. The Government had tried to get France and Russia to join them in preventing an attack on Denmark. They had failed, but they had done their best. The resolutions contained matter which was not the fact, and it would be wrong to ask the House to record them. The noble lord then proceeded:—I deny utterly that the influence of England has been lowered. I say that there is no proof of it. That assertion must belong either to the period before the Conference or to the period afterwards But to the period before the Conference it could not apply, because by the influence of England that Conference was assembled in the capital of this country. It cannot apply to anything subsequent to the Conference, because nothing has taken place. Well, then, I say that it is a gratuitous libel upon the country (Hear, and No.) It is a libel by a great party upon the country which they wish to govern. Why, such a resolution being recorded, foreign governments would say to that party, you have put it upon record that your country is degraded, and whether it is or is not, you are not the parties to restore it. (Hear, hear.) I say therefore that it is a most unpatriotic course, which I trust will not receive the support of the House. It would be a libel upon the country to which we all belong to record in the votes of this House that which is not a fact—that the influence of England had been lowered. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the influence of a country depends upon other things than protocols and despatches. (Hear, hear.) The influence of a country depends upon its power to defend itself, its wealth, its prosperity, its intelligence, and upon the cultivation of mind and the development of arts and sciences, and upon all those things which make a country great and powerful. So long as England retains these conditions, so long I defy any one to prove that her influence has been lowered or degraded. Well, then, I contend that the resolution of the right hon. gentleman is not one which is fitting for this House to adopt. In the course of this debate the real character of the right hon. gentleman's motion has been plainly dilated upon by some who have taken part, more especially by the hon. member for Tipperary. It has been fairly avowed that this is not simply a censure upon one individual act, but upon a course of action. It is fairly an issue to test a vote of confidence in the Government. It has been intended to oust the Government. I do not complain of that object, but I do complain of the mode, because I think it would have been more manly, open and straightforward, to have put the issue in the constitutional mode of a resolution, rather than to endeavour to wrap it up in the 1500 pages of a blue-book. (Hear.) It would have been much more consistent to say, we have borne this Government for five years; it is too much for human endurance; everything must have its limit; the time is come when we wish Parliament to declare plainly, aye or no, will they retain the present Government or not? I have not the slightest reproach to make to them, except that they have not fairly avowed and put their object in plain language. They complained of our despatches not being in plain language; but I think their resolution is not in plain language, and it would be much better, and more according to usual custom, to put it in the plain way. (Hear.) Then the member for Tipperary said very truly that this being the case, the House ought to look not simply to this limited action of the Government on the Danish question, but to look to their general conduct on other matters. That would be quite proper and fair, because if a vote of no confidence had been moved, of course it would lead to a discussion of all the measures of the Government. I contend that if the House will take that view of the matter, they will find in the five years that we have been honoured by the House, and have carried on the government of the country, this country has been in an unexampled state of prosperity—(cheers)—that more has been done in everything connected with the material interests of the country than perhaps ever was done in the same space of time before. (Hear, hear.) On that ground at least we may stand unscathed, and defy any attack which may be made upon us from any quarter whatever. I know that details applicable to this argument would be encroaching too much on the time and patience of the House; but I now ask leave to state one or two minor facts which bear on this question, to show what has been the conduct of the Government, and what have been the improvements in the country during our administration. (Loud cheers.) Between 1859-60 and 64—(cries of "Question," and cheers)—we have listened very patiently to the abuse of hon. gentlemen opposite. I think now it is but fair that they should listen to the reasons that we think may be fairly stated in our general justification. (Hear, hear.) We have reduced, between 1860 and 1864, twelve millions of taxation. We have concluded, with the assistance of the hon. member for Rochdale (Mr. Cobden), that treaty with France which has so wonderfully increased the commercial relations between the two countries—(hear, hear)—for whereas, in 1859, the imports from France were in value 16 millions, in 1863 they were 24 millions. The exports also have increased in a greater degree, for while in 1859 they were only nine and a half millions, in 1863 they were £22,900,000. It must be obvious that this great development of the commerce of the country must have been of the greatest advantage at a time when we were suffering so severely from the failure of the supply of cotton from America. (Cheers.) In the meantime we had reduced the national debt by eleven millions, that is to say, five millions had been actually paid off, and six millions had been converted into terminable annuities. The private personal income of the country has increased to such an extent that the assessment of the income-tax has increased by 27 millions in the course of that time. Between 1860-61 and 1864-65, the expenditure has been reduced by three millions. Meanwhile we had not been unmindful of interests and considerations very important to the country, viz., the national defences; our primary object being to make the country unassailable from any quarter. I willingly give hon. gentlemen opposite the credit of originating the volunteer movement, but that system of defence has been wonderfully developed under the present Government. (Hear.) Our dockyards are now in course of being made secure; so that we no longer hear of pamphlets about the perils of Portsmouth. Portsmouth and our other naval stations will soon be in a position to defy attack. The foreign trade of the country has increased to a very great degree, having risen from 377 millions in 1861 to 444 millions in 1863. An increase of 67 millions in two years! It is not necessary for me to go into the details of the improvement of savings banks, although these are matters which are of deep interest to the working classes. We have got through that great calamity, as it was expected to be, of the cotton famine without any of the disturbance which might have been expected through the losses and privations of those who suffered by it. We have not been solely occupied with the concerns of the united Kingdom; for my right hon. friend who has the management of India has done great things in regard to that country. And an important matter that is, because I recollect it was said when a change took place in the Government of India, that although India was indebted to England then, the time might come when England would be indebted to India. In 1858, the deficit in the Indian revenue amounted to £14,000,000; but in 1864 there was a surplus of £813,000; so that, in consequence of the instructions of my right hon. friend, a large deficit in the Indian revenue has been converted into a large surplus. The contentment of the people of India was known to everybody. Railways, telegraphs, and every improvement which modern times have produced have been introduced into that country. The exports from India in 1858-9 were £29,000,000; in 1862-3 they amounted to £46,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, I say that all the indications of national prosperity that now exist—(An Hon. Member: In Ireland?)—amongst the subjects of the Queen have good foundation, and that the Government of the Queen during the five years they have been charged with the conduct of the affairs of the country, have not been inattentive to any interest to which their attention ought to be directed, but we have been the promoters of general improvement in all the matters which constitute the general interest of the country. Well, but we have during that period of office preserved this country from war. (Hear, hear.) There were many people ready to urge us to take an active part in the war in America. (Hear, hear.) We were not without motives which might have been supposed to induce us to take part in the contest going on in that country. We abstained from it. (Cheers.) No doubt there are some who thought we ought to have leant more to one side, and others who thought we ought to have leant more to the other, but our conduct has been that of rigid neutrality, and we have saved the country from all the calamities of that war. (Loud cheers.) There are many gentlemen in this House who do not entirely approve of the policy that we pursued in China. (Hear, hear.) That may be a subject of discussion, but there is certainly a great development of our trade with China, and we have a good understanding with the Government of China. Therefore, whatever may be thought of the steps by which we have arrived at that conclusion, no man can deny that the result and conclusion have been advantageous to the country. We have preserved pacific relations with all the countries of Europe. It has been said that in the last speech from the throne for the first time was omitted the sentence, "I continue to receive friendly assurances of peace from all foreign Powers." Gentlemen who make that assertion are but little read in Queen's speeches, because this is not the first time that foolish and unmeaning passage has been left out, and I trust it will never appear again, because those "friendly assurances" never were given or received. The only meaning of the passage was, that the Sovereign was on good relations with foreign Powers. We could not say that entirely here—(hear, hear)—because we had differences with Austria and Russia, which rendered it impossible to make that assertion; but when those differences over—(a laugh)—I hope that it may be shown in the Queen's Speech that it is owing to the way in which for a great many years the affairs of the country have been conducted. Although that is the case, I quite admit that the hon. gentlemen opposite are perfectly entitled to make a great struggle and a great fight for power. That is an honourable feeling, which I do not mean to reproach. I think that a great party, comprising a great number of men of influence and ability in the country, are perfectly entitled—when they think the prize is within their reach—to strive for it. (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand, I do not think we have done anything to deserve that that prize should be taken from us. (The noble lord, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered.)

Mr. Disraeli then rose to reply, and vindicated himself from the charge of falsification or misquotation of the despatches, and with some minuteness entered into a comment on the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other speakers on behalf of the Government, with reference to the conduct of France, the menacing tone of the Foreign Secretary towards Germany; and this at a time when they perfectly knew that France and Russia could not act with them, long before they made up their minds to inaugurate a peace policy. He justified the course which had been taken in bringing forward the present motion, instead of a direct vote of want of confidence, as being in accordance with precedent in the best days of Parliament. As to the amendment of Mr. Kinglake, it amounted to the "previous question," and that was to be accepted by the Government, thus blinking the direct issue. He then proceeded to criticise in a comic vein the chief members who had supported the Government, and generally and seriously the policy of Ministers, and finished by asserting that the resolution he had proposed would be acceptable to the House, and approved of by the country.

Mr. Newdegate having, but not without considerable reluctance, withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Kinglake, amid a scene of great confusion, moved the amendment, of which he had given notice viz., in lieu of the last paragraph of the address proposed by Mr. Disraeli, to substitute by way of amendment the words following—"To express the satisfaction with which we have learnt that at this conjuncture, her Majesty has been advised to abstain from armed interference in the war now going on between Denmark and the German Powers."

The House then divided, when the numbers were
For Mr. Disraeli's resolution............295
Against it..................................313

Majority for the Government......18

The amendment of Mr. Kinglake was then put and agreed to, *nem. con.*

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d.; 30 days' 1s. 11⅞d.; Bombay, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. 0⅛d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 115.

Indian Five per Cents., 104½ to ⅞.

Consols for Money, 90⅞ to 90¾; ditto, account (Aug. 9), 91, to 91⅛.

Bank of England rate of discount 6 per cent.

Money Market steady.

Stock Markets firmer.

Produce Markets steady. Silk steady. Tea dull. Indigo firm at 6d. advance on May sales. Sugar better. Rice firm. Saltpetre 34s. Jute dearer. Cutch. 25s. per cwt. Shellac dull.

Coffee—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 79s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.; good middling, 83s. to 85s.; fine middling, 86s. to 89s per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed active. Calcutta, 64s. 6d. c. f. and i.; Bombay seed, 65s. Rapeseed, steady. Calcutta, 60s.; Bombay Guzerat, 70s.

Cocoa-nut Oil nominal at £39 for Ceylon, and at £41. for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin £105 for Straits; spelter, £25

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 31½d. per lb.; fair Broach, 23½d.; fair Dhollera, 23½d. Market strong.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 18s. 6d. per piece; 8¼ lbs., 23s. Madapollams, 32-inch. 3lbs., 8s. Male twist No. 40 best second, 35½. per lb. Market firm.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

July	Ships.	Commanders.	At
1	City of Agra	Sleigh	Liverpool.
5	Mercia	Summers	Do.
	Trenton	Walker	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

July	Ships.	Commanders.	From
2	Glenlyon	Fry	Liverpool.
	Lady Havelock	O'Neill	Do.
	David Malcolm	Anton	London (for Kurrachee.)
4	Queen of the North	Tidmarsh	London.
6	Nebula	——	Shields (for Aden.)
8	Agamemnon	Marder	London (for Kurrachee)
9	Michael Scott	Padley	London.
12	Rescue	Thelland	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Elina, Liverpool for Bombay, June 28th, off Great Orme's Head; Flower of the Forest, Bombay for Liverpool, May 30th, lat. 4 N., long. 24 W.; Merchant Prince, Liverpool for Bombay, June 28th, off Holyhead; Royal Alfred, Bombay to Liverpool, June 11th, lat. 28 N., long. 41 W.; Stalwart, Bombay to Liverpool, May 15th, lat. 14 S., long. 8 W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Riding Master J. O'Condell, of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Major H. S. Cochrane, V. C., Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, Major of Brigade at Saugor, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

We understand that Major Ashburner, who was a candidate for the office of full-time Municipal Commissioner, has withdrawn his application.

Mr. Markham Lemarchand is appointed a Third Class Sub-Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India from 1st July last vice Third Class Sub-Assistant J. E. Donohoe, deceased.

The British ship *Birkby*, Captain John Purdy, which arrived yesterday from London, reports the death of one of her passengers named Mr. John Jerome, which melancholy event took place on the 30th July last.

Private letters received from Aden by the *Governor Higginson*, report the liberation of the Consul at Mussowah, concerning whom the steamer *Dalhousie*, of the Bombay Marine, was despatched.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch, who returned to Bombay from Poona yesterday, will sit, from Thursday next the 11th instant, on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court, and dispose of the *remanets* from the Equity Board of the late Supreme Court.

The ship *William Kidston*, Capt. Logan, hence to Rangoon, arrived after a remarkable passage of only 12 days. While going up the river in charge of a pilot, she ran into a ship lying at anchor, both vessels receiving considerable damage.

It is rumoured that a Parsee gentleman, who resides at Mazagon, intends to bring an action of damages in the High Court against Messrs. Nicol and Company, in consequence of the damage sustained to his bungalow in the late destructive explosion on the Mazagon Hill.

The following additional passengers will proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s steam ship *Golconda*, Captain T. Beasley, which leaves this morning for Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.
For Marseilles.—Captain Rooke; Captain Heycock; Mr. Watson; and Major Cochrane.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Walford; Captain Hope, 1st Royals; Mrs. Steed; Mr. Hoster; and Mr. De Werra.

We hear that certain persons who gave their evidence for the defendants lately in the suit of *Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others* against *Maneckjee Shapoorjee* in the High Court, are to be indicted for perjury and conspiracy. Many of the disclosures made in the suit were very startling and Mr. Justice Hore, before whom the case was heard, has taken time to consider the question of law as to whether, believing the evidence of the plaintiffs, he should give a decree for foreclosure or sale of the premises in dispute in absence of the subsequent purchaser in whom the legal estate is apparently vested, but who has not been made a party to the suit.

The Bombay Reclamation Company.—In the action that was recently filed in the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, against the Promoters of the Bombay Reclamation Company, for the recovery of the *premia* on certain shares sold by public auction on the 6th ultimo, Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, applied yesterday to Mr. Justice Westropp for the admission of the plaint, when the application was refused and the plaint rejected. We expect to be in possession of Mr. Justice Westropp's written decision in the course of a day or two, when we shall give it at length. In the meantime, we may state that the plaintiff in the suit intend to appeal against Mr. Justice Westropp's judgment to the full Court.

A **bottle** was picked up at sea, off Ilfracombe, on the morning of July 6, containing a paper on which the following was written in pencil:—"The *Ocean Queen*, G. Armstrong, master, has been sunk off Bermuda, February 4, 1864. All hands, with the exception of two, James Dadds, and John Williams, who were drowned, are in the boats. She sailed from Liverpool, December 11, 1863, and the owners are Messrs. Johnson and Lake, Liverpool.—G. Armstrong, master."—*Home News.*

At the *dejeuner* which succeeded the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new wing to the London Hospital, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on July 4, Mr. T. Fowell Buxton handed in his subscription list, which amounted to nearly £10,000, of which no less than £3,000 was given in one donation [illegible] Mr. J. Gurney Barclay also gave [illegible]rrington, Head, and Co., £1,000; [illegible] Coope, £1,000; Lady Morrison, £1,000; Tru[illegible], and Buxton, £1,000; the Hon. Rustom[illegible] Jeejeebhoy, £2,000. The total list of [illegible] amounted to the almost unprecedented [illegible]0. The new wing is to be called the [illegible] wing.—*Id.*

[illegible] Great Eastern."—On Saturday the *Great Eastern* left her moorings at half-past twelve P. M., and steamed out of the Mersey *en route* for Sheerness, where she takes on board the Atlantic telegraph cable. The *Great Eastern* is under the command of Captain Birch, lately overlooker for Messrs. S. Bibby and Co., of Liverpool, the proprietors of the line of steamers trading between the Mersey and the Levant.—*Overland Mail.*

The biddings for 30,00,000rs. (300,000*l.*) in bills on India took place on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 16,32,000rs.; to Bombay, 12,00,000rs.; and to Madras, 1,68,000rs. The minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11½*d.* per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11⅝*d.* on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 171 lakhs (1,710,000*l.*) Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 11⅝*d.* receive about 31 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s., about 24 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.—*Id.*

The chartered troopships *Middlesex* and *Michael Scot* will embark upwards of 800 cavalry and infantry Officers and troops at Gravesend to-day. The other vessels which are under orders to convey reinforcements to the East Indies are the *Star of India*, 1,045 tons, Capt. H. Morris, for Bombay; the *Calcutta*, 1,000 tons, for Calcutta; and the *Tyburnia*, 1,020 tons, for Madras.

The following draughts are now held in readiness at the camp at Colchester to proceed to join the service companies of their respective regiments in India:—2 officers and 71 rank and file of the 56th Regt.; 27 rank and file of the 90th Regt., and 40 rank and file of the 103rd Regt.; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 23 rank and file of the 38th Regt.; and 1 officer, 2 sergeants, and 31 rank and file of the 88th Regt. Two of these draughts left the camp on Saturday for Gravesend, and two others are to leave to-day.—*Id.*

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that an early *Gazette* will contain a list of honours and promotions conferred for service on the north-west frontier of India in the late war with the Hill tribes, General Garvock obtaining the second class of the Bath.

The detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers selected to proceed to India to take the place of the late East India Company's engineers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, and, according to present arrangements, will leave head-quarters, Chatham, about the middle of the present month, and embark for Calcutta. By direction of Col. Harness, C. B., the detachment has been relieved from all duty at their head-quarters, in order that the men may devote the whole of their time to the completion of their studies at the various schools.

On Saturday evening last, at about 5 o'clock, one of the Oorun liquor boats when returning there from Bombay with a lot of empty hogsheads was struck by a sharp squall, driven out of her course, and capsized—strewing the waters with her hogsheads, oars, handpoles, &c. &c. The poor unfortunate and despairing crew were clinging like leeches to the sides of the vessel while she was being helplessly carried out seaward—floating a foot or so under water going along with the current through a chopping and seathing sea. These poor souls would most assuredly have all been drowned in a short time but for the very opportune and effective aid rendered them promptly by our gallant Senior Inspector of Customs Coast Guard, S. D., Mr. Henry Grogan, who happened to be on his way across to Oorun in his cutter at the time when his attention was drawn to the accident by the crew of one of Nicol & Co.'s large barges (the *only other* boat out) which passed close by doing her best in an opposite direction for the Bombay Harbour. Although Mr. Grogan's boat had herself suffered somewhat from the squall and the heavy sea then running he at once insisted upon the tindal putting her about and helped the crew to do so. This necessarily took him some three miles out of his course and into no little risk and danger, for as the boat was brought close upon and forced to be steered, hugging her weather tack and the winds still being furious, every dip she gave she shipped gallons upon gallons of water, so that by the time she got to the scene of the accident she was half full of water. Every soul, however, was saved as were the capsized muchwa, and most of the hogsheads, &c. recovered.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th August, compared with the statement issued on the 30th July:—

Liabilities.		30th July.	6th Aug.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs.	1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
General Treasury Balance...	,,	70,44,344	,, 58,82,812
Deposits at Head Office...	,,	4,24,23,424	,, 4,38,44,319
Do. at Branches...	,,	37,23,621	,, 38,52,621
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding...	,,	3,26,569	,, 3,37,909
Rest...	,,	8,10,622	,, 8,67,641
Sundries...	,,	17,26,236	,, 12,87,625
	,,	6,65,04,816	,, 6,65,22,927
Assets.			
Loans at Head Office and Branches...	Rs.	43,87,556	Rs. 46,00,482
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,,	46,77,499	,, 47,70,560
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	,,	1,22,31,178	,, 1,35,94,676
Dead Stock...	,,	6,56,550	,, 6,56,7-0
Stamps...	,,	14,035	,, 13,580
Balances with Agents...	,,	37,87,105	,, 38,22,480
Sundries...	,,	41,43,480	,, 24,70,054
Government Reserve Cash...	,,	30,44,334	,, 18,82,812
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	,,	2,78,74,778	,, 2,73,63,015
Do. Do. Branches.	,,	56,88,301	,, 73,48,568
	,,	6,65,04,816	,, 6,65,22,927

GOVERNMENT LIBERALITY.

The following notification has been issued in answer to a letter from the Controller of Military Finance, dated 31st of March 1864, requesting that sites may be granted on the Esplanade to such officers as wish it for the purpose of providing dwellings for their use until the question of quarters is settled.

Resolution.—Government will agree to grant permission to erect a limited number of temporary quarters on the Esplanade, under the following conditions:—

1st.—The number of sites for officers' quarters to be limited to 17—corresponding to the number of compounds for temporary quarters proposed by the Rampart Removal Committee and approved by Government resolution No. 440 dated 11th March 1864, less six compounds in which Government have authorized the erection of temporary quarters at the public expense, the sites to be marked out and allotted by the Rampart Removal Committee.

2nd.—Applications for the sites to be made to Government through the President of the Rampart Removal Committee.

3rd.—The quarters not to be transferred except to members of the service, and under a clear written engagement which should be re-indorsed on every occasion of transfer, *that the buildings will be removed and the site cleared at any time Government may choose so to order*, and on receipt of three months' warning to be given in writing.

4th.—All proposed transfers to be notified to the President Rampart Removal Committee for the approval of Government, and till this is obtained, the transfer will not be considered as complete.

5th.—A monthly rent of Rs. 25 to be charged for each site occupied.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following matters will be brought before the Worshipful Bench, at a General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall on Friday next the 12th day of August 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To elect Two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay.
2. A letter from Mr. Under Secretary Birdwood, No. 85, dated 19th July 1864, forwarding for the information of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace a Draft of a Bill to amend section VI. of Act XXV. of 1858 of the Legislative Council of India.
3. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 2325, dated 29th July 1864, forwarding for submission to the Worshipful Bench, copy of a resolution passed by the Board on the subject of the Bench resolution declining to accord its approval of the course taken by the Municipal Commissioners in the matter of the appointments made consequent on the death of Mr. Tracey.
4. A letter from Captain Philipps, dated 29th July 1864, offering himself as a candidate for the appointment of Municipal Commissioner.
5. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 2348, dated 30th July 1864, submitting copy of a resolution passed by the Board on the subject of Mr. Maidment's salary as Auditor of Municipal Accounts together with a copy of Mr. Maidment's letter, and requesting the Clerk to submit the arrangement for the approval of the Worshipful Bench.
6. Contingent Bills for printing charges &c. submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench.
7. A letter from the Clerk of the Peace requesting 12 months' leave of absence to proceed to England, and that his brother and partner Mr. F. S. Leathes may be permitted to act for him during his absence.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.

NEW RULES WITH REFERENCE TO PROFESSIONAL COSTS.

Whereas by Act No. IX. of 1850, entitled an Act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, it is amongst other things, enacted that,

"The Judges of each Court holden under this Act, subject to the approval of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall have power to make and issue all the general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Court, and also to frame forms for every proceeding in the Court, for which they shall think it necessary that a form be provided, and also for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept by the Clerk of the Court, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form; and the rules so made, and the forms so framed, shall be observed and used in the Court of that Presidency and shall be sent to the Supreme Court for approval, but shall be of force until disapproved."

In pursuance of such power therefore it is hereby ordered that 32nd and 63rd of the existing rules of practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes be rescinded, and that the following rules be passed to take effect from and after the 15th day of August 1864:—

When an Advocate or Attorney of the High Court, or a passed Law Student who has been admitted to practise as a Pleader, shall appear on behalf of any party or parties in the Court of Small Causes, in a cause of an amount not exceeding Rs. 500, the highest fees allowed to Counsel at the termination of the suit and on taxation of costs, shall be Rs. 45, and to an Attorney or Pleader, 30 Rs.; but no fees shall be allowed unless the debt or damages claimed, or value of the property in dispute shall be more than Rs. 100, nor in any case unless the Judge shall certify that the case was a fit one for the employment of Counsel, Attorney or Pleader.

When a Pleader shall appear on behalf of any party or parties in the Court of Small Causes in a case brought within the jurisdiction given by Act XXVI. of 1864, the highest fees allowed at the termination of the suit and on taxation of costs shall be 51 Rs. The expens, of employing a Pleader shall not be allowed as costs unless by order of the Judge, and the Judges of the said Court shall determine in what cases such expenses shall be so allowed.

R. T. Reid, LL.D., First Judge.
M. Cursetjee, Second Judge.
N. Spencer, Third Judge.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—August 8th.

Buchanan, Lieutenant S. A., attached 6th Regiment N. I., to join, from Kurrachee.
Harcourt, Captain, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, to join, from Plymouth.
Cochrane, Major H. S., 7th Fusiliers, Brigade Major, Saugor, on sick leave, from Saugor.
Reid, Lieutenant A. T., 3rd Scinde Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Heycock, Captain C., 89th Regiment, on leave, from Dera Ismael Khan.
Davies, Captain S. M., Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Rooke, Captain C., 109th Regiment, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Connolly, Ensign B. R., 72nd Highlanders, to join, from Aberdeen.
Chambers, Lieutenant, 51st Foot, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—August 8th.

Bernard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Reid, Lieutenant A. T., 3rd Scinde Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Tyndall, Lieutenant E. H. T., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Crane, Lieutenant H. A., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
O'Condell, Riding Master J., 3rd Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Heycock, Captain C., 89th Regiment, on leave, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 6th Aug.

Assistant Surgeon Howard, now doing duty with the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, will proceed to join the 21st Regiment of Hussars in Bengal, to which corps he has been appointed.

Assistant Surgeon Drew, now doing duty with the 72nd Foot, will assume medical charge of the 6th Dragoons, vice McMaster appointed to 18th Dragoons.

Lieutenant Colonel Hill Wallace, "E." Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery, vice Aitkin, with effect from the 26th July last.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Lieutenant E. W. Buller, Royal Artillery (21st Brigade), to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant C. L. Heathcote, 106th Foot, from 17th to 31st August, to remain at Tarragurh, on medical certificate.

Brevet Major R. J. Edgerley, 2nd in Command 5th Regiment N. L. I., cadre 29th Regiment N. I., from 1st to 30th August, for the purpose of appearing before the Special Committee for examination in the native language.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 8th Aug.

Mr. John Marshall, 1st Class Engineer of the Building Yard, Keamaree, is directed to join the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
8	Birkby	Purdy	London April 28.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Beyts	Aden July 31.
	Calcutta	Leach	Kurrachee Aug. 3.
	Natolia	Manley	Calcutta June 19.
	Salsette (s)	King	Suez July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Ships	Commanders.	To
8	Cospatrick	Elmslie	Calcutta.
	Jehangeer	McDermott	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per British Ship *Birkby*, from London.—Captain J. W. S. Harcourt, 51st King's Own Light Infantry, and Ensign B. R. Connolly, 72nd Highlanders.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Natolia*, from Calcutta.—On July 14th signalled the ship No. 3 Pendent 9617, in lat. 0-38 S., long. 95-00 E.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Golconda*, T. Beasley, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Ally Acbar Shaw*, W. Coombe, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Thunderbolt*, J. Wetherell, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden*, for China.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Arabia*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		Nothing doing.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr.ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	13	8 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	120	......	160 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	54 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	215 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	7½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	3½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	30 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	75 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5* do.	120 per cent. pm. [inclдg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	144 per cent. pm. [nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25		4 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	48 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	9 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	59	......	62½ per cent. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 68,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-8-0	pr. ct.	[discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companys.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,190	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 60 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 800. [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 425 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000		Rs. 18,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	......	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	30 per cent.	Rs. 900 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 800 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	13 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
,, Loan 1835-36	94½
Loan 1842-43	94½
Loan 1854-55	94½
New Five per Cent. Loan	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-6
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-2
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 605 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 600 to 610
New Oomravuttee	,, 580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 670 to 688
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 560 to 570
New Veeraval	,, 510 to 515
New Khandeish	,, 512 to 515
New Poratchee	,, 600 to 605
New Accote	,, 600 to 605
New Mangalore	,, 512 to 515
New Hinghunghat	,, 630 to 640
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 7-4.
Gingelly mixed, (Black	,, 32 to 34.
and White	,, 33 to 34.
Niger	,, 27 to 28. Nominal.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
A. C. Gumpert Esq., *Chairman.*
Nourojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.
Pestonjee Nourojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nourojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

The Bank is prepared to transact Banking business in all its branches.

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discount.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

The Bank will also shortly be prepared to grant and purchase Bills of Exchange on London.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business......10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays..................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 1st August 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On demand ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, ,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand ....
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 1s. 11½d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ...
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 ,, ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऍंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital.—Fifty Lacs of Rupees, in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid up Capital 12,50,000 Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
John L. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

Exchange.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

Deposits.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.
2 months certain .... 3 per cent.
3 ,, ... 4 ,,
6 ,, ... 5½ ,,
12 ,, ... 7 ,,

Commission.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Board of Directors.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.
London............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
Liverpool..........Do. do.
Manchester........Do. do.
Scotland..........The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland............The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight..................2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...2s. 0d. do.
Two ,, ,, ...1s. 11½d. do.
One ,, ,, ...1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..............1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per anm.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.) Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.) Reserved Fund, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........London. | Branch Office.........Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand .... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays...............10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.* | Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Auditors.
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | James Bevis, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Hon. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
William Cooper, Esq. Richard Willis, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq. Limjee Manockjee, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.................. 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s.
3 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11½d. do.

Deposits.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts................ 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 7 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Advances.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Paid-up Capital—Francs, 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—France 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co., of London, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.........2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do.......... 1s. 11½d. ,,
Sight................ 1s. 11½d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts.
3 do do............ 2-51 ,,
Sight..................... 2-46 ,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Board of Directors.
Francis Boykett, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Promoters in Bombay.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

Bombay Agency.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d.
4 do. do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
3 do. do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ...... 2s.
Demand..... .... 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland ..... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

Deposit.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain..............................3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ...5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ...7 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Commission and Agency Business.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq., *Chairman.*
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 ,, ,, 4 do. do.
Do. 6 ,, ,, 5 do. do.
Do. 12 ,, ,, 7 do. do.

Advances.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto in Jelly, Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Moselle, Hock, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing-Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopolly Cheroots, &c.

DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Terminus, the following, damaged by fresh water—
K 465 A 16 Bags Gram.
2 do. Bajree.
C 218 A 4 do. Oorud.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS AND OTHERS.

(*Sale Continued.*)

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay:—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 10th, THURSDAY the 11th, and FRIDAY the 12th, at 2 P. M. on each day) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Copper Angle varying from 2 to 4 inches, Iron ditto from 1 to 2 in., ditto T. 4 and 2½ in., Iron Anchors for Wooden Stocks with rings from 5 to 45 cwts. each, ditto. ditto. with Shackles from 16 to 55 cwts. each, Anchors, Iron-fastened Wooden Stocks with Shackles from 7 to 18 cwt. each, Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1½ by ½ to ⅛ by ⅜ in., Brass Rag Bolts from 4½ to 14 in., Copper Long ditto from ½ to 3 in, Yellow and Blue Light Buntin, Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ⅜ to 2½ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Chain Rigging from ½ to 1 in., and from 59 to 150 fathoms, Half-round, Round and Square Iron from ¼ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ⅜ by ⅜ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ⅝ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ⅛ to ⅜ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ⅛ in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Europe White Paint, Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ⅜ to 3 in., Iron Rivets from ⅜ by ½ to 1½ by ⅜ in., Iron Rivets snap-headed from ¼ by ⅜ to 1 by ⅜; Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ½ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushel Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Octagon Cast Steel from ½ to 2½ in., Flat Cast Steel from ⅛ to 2 by ½ in., Flat Blister Steel from 2 by ⅛, 3 by ⅜ in., Cabin Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ⅜ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, 8 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with Glass Tubes, Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, old Copper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT NAGPADA IN NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE LAMNA'S STABLE.

On FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nagpada, about 60 or 65 Candies of Cotton.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Davidass Manuckchund and Jumnadass Juware, Attornies for Jeevundass Jugjeevundass the Mortgagee, and on account of Dady Cursetjee, Banajee the Mortgager, 3 Diamond Earrings, 1 Pearl do., 1 Neck ornament called Puddock, 2 Pearl Earrings or Chockras, 12 Rings set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls and Rubbies, 1 Pearl Watch-guard, 6 China Gold Bangles and Varras, 4 Gold Bangles, 4 do. Varras, 2 do. Goongrees, 2 do. Vale or hand ornaments, 5 Gold single and doubled cased Watches, 3 Gold Rattles, one Diamond and Pearl Necklet or Sunmunny, 1 Pearl, Ruby, and Diamond Necklet or Harr, 15 Diamond Purkara, 10 Diamond Earrings, 2 Pearl Varras or hand Bangles, 1 Pearl and Diamond Necklet, 29 large and 40 small Diamonds, 4 Pearl Bangles or Pochies, 1 Diamond Curran or Earring with Emerald drop, 1 False Necklet, 128 Silver Spoons and Forks, 3 Silver Rose-water bottles, 5 do. large and small Piganies or Cups, 4 do. Foot Ornaments, 1 do. Lotee, 6 do. Covers, 2 do. Jewel Boxes.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLY, PARELL ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogly, Parell Road, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of T. Glover, Esq., (proceeding to Europe,) the same consist of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Case containing complete Set of Spoons, Forks, &c., a set of Ivory-handled Dessert Knives and Forks in Case complete, Elaborately Open-carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prediou, Drawingroom and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnot, Hat-stand, Bedstead and Child's Cot, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Handsome Brussels Carpets, Velvet Pile Table Covers, a la[illegible] a pair of Pier Gl[illegible]

One double-seated Phaeton, [illegible] complete, Saddle, Bridle &c., nearly new.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from the 14th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LARGE AND AIRY UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW AND LANDED PROPERTY IN THE ZILLA OF TANNA. THE PREMISES COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

On TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, precisely at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction (under instructions from the owners) in the Zilla of Tanna:—

All that most eligible, airy and valuable piece or spot of land or ground, admeasuring in all 22,839 square yards, be the same more or less as per plan, together with an extensive and commodious upper storied pucka built Bungalow built of chunam, bricks and stones, and the wood work is of the best well seasoned teak, having a strong and substantial double tiled roof, together with its out-houses, godowns, cookroom, servants' houses, large garden ground and compound, and every thing appertaining thereto, assessed under No. 23 in the Tanna Municipality, and situated in Jamsetjee Manockjee Set's Street, formerly called Ootun Sair. The premises has always been considered as being one of the most healthy and airy one in all seasons, and commands most excellent views and sceneries of Tanna, and its Collectorate, Rivers, and Lakes, and stands on one of the finest spots of land in its neighbourhood. The ground is so excellent that it requires no manuring, and is planted with many rare mangoe trees, about 160 in number, besides pear, pumelo, date, and brab trees, excellent grazing grass, having likewise two large wells of inexhaustible fresh water; also two other pieces of vacant ground immediately opposite the said premises, on one of which is erected a large pucka built tiled stable and coach house capable of containing several carriages and horses, which said two pieces of ground measuring 1,494 square yards, be the same more or less, in all 24,333 square yards. The Bungalow is at present rented at Rs. 60 per mouth, but much more rent can be obtained by any future landlord, from the well-known rise in house rent. Besides the above rent, the mallee's wages is paid by the residing tenant.

The garden produces Rs. 600 annually, but the income would be double if not more in three years, as the produce from the mango trees alone yielded this year to the contractor to whom they were sold about Rs. 700.

This is an excellent opportunity for wealthy Native gentlemen and others who are desirous of having an up-country pleasure house within such an easy distance of Bombay, as not in the least to interfere with their daily avocation in this City, and therefore should not lose the opportunity of securing such a favorable bargain.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, where the plans of the ground and building can be seen.

N. B.—The above property will be shown on application to Mr. Bhicajee Pestonjee Vukeelna, at Tanna.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Lawana Luckmidass Lowjee, the mortgagee, and on account of Soodkajee Buchajee Chuwan, the mortgager, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Mangalwadee near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay; the said house is built of chunam and covered with tiles, and assessed by the Collector Assessment under No. 1, and the said piece of ground contains by admeasurement nineteen feet in breadth, and forty-one feet in length, and bounded on the east by a vacant ground, on the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on the north by the house of Walcok Nadon, and on the south by the Public road leading to the said house.

AN UNRESERVED PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF HANDSOME ENGLISH SOLID MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GENUINE "TUCKER'S" FIRST CLASS ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VERY RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, FIRST-RATE MUSICAL BOXES, ELEGANTLY DESIGNED BRONZE GARDEN FURNITURE, VALUABLE CARRIAGES, SUPERIOR HARNESS, CHOICE WINES, &c. &c., AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY the 22nd, TUESDAY the 23rd, WEDNESDAY the 24th, THURSDAY the 25th and FRIDAY the 26th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by F. Rowland, Esq., to submit to Public Auction at "Lockesley Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, all the very valuable and extensive consignments of handsome English Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Genuine "Tucker's" First Class Argand Chandeliers and Lamps, Magnificent Pier Glasses, very rich Velvet Pile Carpets, First-rate Musical Boxes, Elegantly designed Bronze Garden Furniture, Valuable Carriages, Superior Harness, Choice Wines, Fireproof Safes, &c. &c., just landed ex ships *Euritta, Defiance, Tartar, Sir Charles Napier, Dhulecp Sing, Canada Belle, Kennington, Gertrude, Thunderbolt, Daphne, Sailor Prince, Yara* and others. The same comprises several suits of Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing-room Furniture in Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood, such as six sets of Patent Telescopes, Circular and Oblong Dining Tables with moveable leaves, for 18 persons each, Drawing Room, Circular, Oval, Oblong, Octagon, Loo, Wine and Occasional Tables, Pier, Console, Side and Hall Tables with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Sofas, Sitties, Lounging, Reclining and half-backed Couches covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather and Springs, Easy, Prediou, Lounging, Reclining, Devotional, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather to match, Chiffoniers with glass fronts sides, and Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Whatnots, Library Office, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing Room Writing Tables, Sideboards, with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters, Dinner Waggons, Magnificent Solid Mahogany Library Book Cases, Almiras, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Tables with fixed Toilet Glasses, Washing Tables with furniture, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Towel Stands, a pair of Carved Oak Tables with Birds, Buhlwood Show Cases handsomely mounted in Brass, with Plate Glass fronts and sides, Ornamental Wall Brackets, four Slate Bagatelle Tables, five handsome Brass Bedsteads, Superb Papier Machie Presentation Chairs beautifully inlaid with mother o'pearl, Papier Machie and mother o'pearl inlaid Chess Tables, Teapoys, and sets of Tea Trays, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Balcony and Hall Chairs, Couches, Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Cast Iron Vases and Flower Pots on pillars and Pedestals, Garden Engines Syringes and Pails, Ladies' Garden Tools, a few pairs of Magnificent Pier Glasses in richly Carved Superb Gilt Frames, a handsome gilt Console Table, 3 pairs of gilt tripod or ornament Stands, an invoice of Genuine "Tucker's" Argand Chandeliers and Lamps comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 light, plated hanging Argand Lamps with drops and Diaphonus Reflectors of the latest improvement, 6 massive Gilt, 6 light Gothic hanging Argand Chandeliers, a suit of magnificent hanging Argand Lustres consisting of a nine light centre and two six light side with cut green Albert Drops, single and double light Wall Argand Lamps with drops, handsome cut Ruby, White Glass, Bronze and Enamelled Pedestal Table, Argand Lamps with drops, Bronze and German Siver improved India Reading Lamps, Colored Glass hanging Globes 6 to 18 inches, together with a splendid selection of extra large size Musical Boxes playing from 3 to 16 airs with Drums, Bells, Harmonium and Piano accompaniments, a Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, a handsome Chiming Clock, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Covers and Sofa Rugs, large Oil Cloth Carpets 30 by 20 feet, Griffith's Patent Fireproof Safes with Chubb's Locks and Keys, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots Shoes and Slippers, spare Marble Slabs, a set of Glass Ware Quart and Pint Decanters, a richly Cut Glass Dessert Service, Neat Dinner and Tea Sets, an invoice of best Plated Ware comprising sets of Plate and Dish Covers, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Stands, 8, 10 and 12 in. Waiters, a 30 inch Tea Tray, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Dishes, and Coolers, Coffee Urns, Claret Jugs, Kettles and Stands, sets of "King" "Thread" and "Lily" Pattern Spoons, and Forks in Mahogany cases, sets of Handsome Plated Dessert Knives and Forks in ditto, Fish Carvers, 3 Double Barrelled Rifles, in cases by "T. Murcott," Saloon and other Pistols in ditto, sets of Japanned Hip and Travelling Baths, Stable Buckets, Lapland Rugs, Pieces of Rich Magenta Worsted Damask and Furniture Chintz, Mahogany cases of Drawing Instruments, assorted Wool Carriage Rugs, India Rubber Air Beds and Pillows with Bellows, Table Cutlery, a small consignment of superior Sherry, Port, choice Brandy, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, and Toilet Vinegar, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

On the first day of the Sale.
An English-built self-driving Phæton.
An Amempton Carriage.
A Barouche.
An Elcho Sociable.
A Minibus.
An Elegant Miniature Brougham.
A Park Phæton.
Several sets of single and double Harness, Bridles &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view from Sunday the 14th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Elegant Miniature Brougham in excellent condition, by Holman & Co., with Grey Horse and Plated Mounted Harness complete.

A large Size Iron Fire-proof Treasury Chest with Chubb's Lock and Duplicate Keys.

A first-rate light and small perfectly new English-built Vis-a-vis by "Wilson," with Lamps, Cushions, Silk Curtains, Pole and Shaft; just landed.

Superior plated mounted single and double Harness.

Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 1 to 12 lights each.

A good and serviceable Palanquin Office Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

FOR SALE.—Two Furnished Bungalows at Matheran For particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th August 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, Sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. H. Fuhrmeister, Band Master, deceased. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 9th August 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 10th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
300 Boxes of French Brandy.
1 Case of Oval Pictures in Gilt Frames.
1 ,, Chinese Pattern Flower Vases of sizes.

Few Furniture, such as Chiffoniers, Clothes Presses, Pier Tables, Chairs, 90 pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, 12 dozen fancy Walking-sticks, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One light Pallanquin shaped office Shigram with lamps, shaft and Cushions.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver W[illegible]

Bombay, 9th [illegible]

SADANUND[illegible]

[illegible]

On account a[illegible]
tumber—
No. 1—11 Bag[illegible]
2— 6 do[illegible]
On account an[illegible]
Mahomedbhoy—
FS
B | 41 to 60—20 Kegs Yellow Paint.
On account and risk of the first purchaser Caderbhoy Essoopbhoy—
A F | 52-53—2 Casks Padlcks.
1552 54—1 do.
66—1 do.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

On THURSDAY the 11th, and FRIDAY the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will submit to sale by public competition at 12 o'clock in a Godown, in Marine Street, next door to Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co.'s Auction Rooms, a large Invoice of Fancy Goods and Engravings.

Catalogues may be had on the premises or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and the Goods is on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 9th August 1864.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye.........	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ⅛ to 10 percent.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	,, Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,, Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	,, Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	,, English Loto
	,, Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	,, Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	
The Boat Puzzle	,, Game of War
The Tournament	,, Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	,, Oxford University Boat Race.
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
,, ,, Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the Skin.—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefitted when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions which had resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand, it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds and infantile eruptions, and may always be safely applied by any ordinary attendant.

Printed and Published by William Charman, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London, Frederic Algar, 11, Clements' Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. & W. Galignani, &Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.—Madras, Messrs. Pharoah & Co.